

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2016.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



THE CARDINAL CAMERLENGO VERIFYING THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th ult., at 53, Colville-gardens, W., the wife of G. N. Moss, Esq., of St. Helena, of twin daughters.

On the 9th inst., at Chichester-road, Croydon, the wife of Charles J. Grahame, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the British Embassy, Rome, by the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, father of the bride, Alexander Campbell, third son of Arthur Pooley Onslow, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Sand Grove, Surrey, to Madeline Emma, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham, M.A., British Chaplain of Florence, and granddaughter of the late Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher.

On the 7th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Henry Romilly, Esq., eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Romilly, to Lady Ariella Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Southesk.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at the Consular residence, Civita Vecchia, Italy, Emily Oda Russell Lowe, fondly loved only surviving daughter of John T. Lowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at that port, aged 11 months and 7 days.

On the 6th inst., at Cardean, Perthshire, Admiral Brunswick Popham, son of Sir Home Popham, aged 72.

On the 21st inst., at 53, Colville-gardens, W., the residence of her mother, Margaret Hester (Lily), the beloved wife of G. N. Moss, Esq., of St. Helena.

*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23.

SUNDAY, FEB. 17.

Septuagesima Sunday.
Full Moon, 11.17 a.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Thomas J. Rowsell.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. W. B. Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

Royal School of Mines, 10 a.m. (Professor Judd—Beginning of course of forty lectures on Geology).
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. Kingsmill on the White Huns).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor H. Maudsley on Hallucinations of the Senses).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Professor Donaldson on Obelisks).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

William III., King of the Netherlands, born, 1617.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Hutcheon Lectures, 4 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry), and on three following days.
Society of Arts, African section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Basil H. Cooper on Egyptian Obelisks).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.
East India Association, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Routledge on Parliamentary and Popular Influence in the Government of India).
Metropolitan Nursing Association, anniversary, Grosvenor House, 4.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Dr. John Tyndall on the Winter Climate of some English Seaside Resorts; papers by Captain Watson and Mr. M. Fitzgerald).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. B. Wyce on the Upper Punjab; papers by Mr. J. S. Gardner, Mr. R. Daintree, and Mr. W. H. Power).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
Artists' Benevolent Institution, annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. E. Armstrong on Explosives).
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m., conversation.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Celebrated Composers—Sebastian Bach and Handel).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Hummel on Architectural Heraldry).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on the New Metal, Gallium, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Forth on Smith on Carthage).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
6	30.557	34.9	33.0	94	8	38.6	31.2	SE. SSE.	107	0.000	0.000
7	30.574	34.8	30.8	87	9	41.2	25.9	SSE. NW. SW.	55	0.000	0.000
8	30.544	29.1	29.1	100	32.6	29.8		SW.	75	0.005	0.005
9	30.233	33.9	31.0	91	10	36.0	31.9	SW. SE. S. SSW.	118	0.070	0.070
10	29.900	39.5	39.5	100	42.9	33.9		SSW.	29	0.050	0.050
11	29.900	39.9	34.2	82	10	42.3	36.9	SSW. ENE. SE.	100	0.000	0.000
12	30.190	38.6	31.4	77	5	44.4	35.3	ENE. SE. SSE.	289	0.180	0.180

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected 30.557 30.574 30.544 30.233 29.900 29.900 30.190

Temperature of Air 34.9 34.8 29.1 33.9 39.5 39.9 38.6

Temperature of Evaporation 33.0 30.8 29.1 31.0 39.5 34.2 31.4

Direction of Wind SE. SSE. SSW. SW. SSW. ENE. SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 2	5 23	5 47	6 3	6 30	6 50

REISSUE,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," ETC.

CONTENTS.

The Little Messenger	...	Anon.
The Thieves Who Couldn't Help Sneezing	...	Th. Hardy.
Little Blue-Ribbons	...	Austin Dobson.
Double Acrostic. No. I.	...	Rim.
Kathy. A Fairy Tale	...	Editor.
Sonnet. Christmas Eve, 1877	...	Zoë.
A Note of Christmas	...	A. G. M. M.
Symmetry and Sympathy	...	Rim.
A Long Row, and What Befell the Rowers	...	W. H. G. Kingston.
Lilies of the Valley	...	Anon.
The Snow-Queen. A Play	...	Editor.
Chalk	...	G. B. L.
A Gallant Rescue	...	J. E. Rees.
Sonnet. The Wind—Oct. 14, 1877	...	Zoë.
Double Acrostic. No. II.	...	Rim.
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Riddle	...	Anon.
A Christmas Song	...	Music by John Farmer; Words by Reginald Gatty.
Attack on English Explorers in Palestine	...	Anon.
The Loving Cup	...	Charles E. Conder.
My Fireman	...	Editor.
Double Acrostic. No. III.	...	Rim.
Acrostics, of Sreusna	...	Mr.
Riddle	...	Anon.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

and two smaller Pictures, by George Cruikshank, Jun., Printed in Colours.

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATCH HIM!
THE CRITICS.
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
THROUGH THE SNOW.
PUSS ASLEEP!
Is SHE? And several others.
Order at once of your Newsagent.
Inland Postage, Twopenny.

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It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

MR. ERNST PAUER will deliver Six Lectures "On the most Celebrated Composers for the Clavichord and Piano-forte" at South Kensington Museum, on Fridays at Three o'clock, commencing Feb. 22. Ladies who may wish to attend this Course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets by letter to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Hon. Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale held at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Post Office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W. The Course, 10s.; single Lecture, 2s. 6d. Schools and families can obtain six tickets at the price of five.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—The

FESTIVAL, will be held at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The friends of the institution are earnestly requested to be present.
Tickets, 21s. each, can be obtained at the Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

EVERY EVENING, Nicolai's celebrated Comic Opera,

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—English Version,

by Henry Hersee. The "Times" says:—"The performance was generally excellent. We reserve detailed remarks. Enough at present that the opera—Nicolai's very best—was thoroughly enjoyed."

ADELPHI THEATRE.—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Incidental BALLET, executed by Miss Josephine Warren and the Corps de Ballet.—"The Elves perched among the branches of Herne's Oak, the demons in the background, Sir John with the horns on his head, the glittering fairies grouped around the tree—and the Knight may well have been excused for accepting Mrs. Ford as a veritable woodland fairy if she appeared and sang as her representative at this theatre does—with moonbeams throwing a silvery light over the whole scene constitute a picture which no wise person will miss, and which few will fail long to remember, beautified as it all is by the charm of Nicolai's music."—Standard. Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight. Places may be secured at the Librarians', and at the Box-Office, from Ten till Five daily.

50TH and LAST NIGHT OF TURN OF THE TIDE,

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD

MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN.—Admission, from Nine till dusk, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

MR. RUSKIN'S TURNER DRAWINGS.—Mr. Ruskin

having intrusted to the Fine-Art Society his magnificent Collection of Drawings by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., the same will be ON VIEW at their GALLERIES on and after MONDAY, MARCH 3.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WINTER EXHIBITION.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—LAST WEEK but ONE.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS by the OLD MASTERS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by DECEASED ARTISTS of the BRITISH SCHOOL. The Gallery is open from Ten a.m. until Six p.m.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
SEASON TICKETS FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION will SHORTLY CLOSE. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN. 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

UNDER the especial Patronage of the QUEEN.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS and PRIZES to the STUDENTS of the FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at Three p.m.—the Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., B.D., in the chair—in the Theatre of the MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY. Tickets by application to Miss Gann, at 43, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sale for the past year have amounted to £8763. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Ware, Crystal Palace.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Forty ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Arca, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and at Seven. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, Crotch's Oratorio, PALESTINE. Miss Anna Williams, Miss Julia Wigan, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, Mr. G. T. Carter, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s., 6d.

MUSICAL UNION.—Thirty-fourth Season.—FIRST

MATINEE, MAY 7. New talent is engaged. Record of 1877, dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is posted to members. Names and addresses of new members to be sent to the Director, Prof. ELLA, Victoria-square, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, at Half-past Eight. Grand Orchestra of 67 performers. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT, TUESDAY,

FEB. 19. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Vocalists, Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick. Tickets, 1s., 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT, TUESDAY,

FEB. 19. Beethoven's Fifth Concerto and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie for Piano and Orchestra. Corbellus, Three Two-part Songs. To commence at Half-past Eight. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Austin's, St. James's Hall, &c.

NOW READY.

VOL. LXXI. (JULY 7 TO DEC. 29, 1877)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

The last ten days or so have witnessed a quick succession of International scares. The course which her Majesty's Government have deemed it their duty to the country to take has brought them to the utmost verge of their policy of "conditional neutrality," if it has not led them (as some juriconsults contend) beyond its border. Difficulties seem to spring up at every step. Alternations of hope and fear chase one another from day to day. We resemble the traveller attempting to thread his path over a mountain range. For a brief while he rejoices in sunshine; presently he is blinded by impenetrable mists. Each follows the other with bewildering rapidity, and the thankful confidence of one moment is suddenly effaced by the despondent apprehensions of the next. We suppose it must be so—perhaps even more so than it has been—as we get closer to the crisis of the great question which has loomed upon the minds of statesmen for the last quarter of a century. It is certainly anything but a pleasant experience. In a sense peculiarly its own, "no man knows what a day may bring forth." There is mystery everywhere—mystery in London, mystery at St. Petersburg, mystery at Constantinople. Opinion changes as the situation is changed by events, and the political conclusions and anticipations of to-day become obsolete on the morrow.

The great Debate in the House of Commons on the Vote of Credit demanded by her Majesty's Ministers ended, for instance, in something very like a scare. A rumour that the Russians had entered Constantinople palsied the resolution of the Opposition, and resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. W. E. Foster's Amendment. The truth of the rumour was promptly and categorically denied by Prince Gortschakoff, and when matters came to be explained it was found that the military movements of the Russian Troops, which had been interpreted as a violation of the Armistice, were but a practical fulfilment of its terms. But, no doubt, those terms laid Constantinople open to the easy approach of the Russians. Stambul might be occupied by the soldiery of the Czar almost at any given moment after three days' notice of the termination of the Armistice. Turkey had yielded to her adversary, as indeed she could scarcely have done otherwise, all that had been demanded of her, and Constantinople was virtually in possession of the Russians, albeit they stopped short of occupying the City. There was consequently plausible ground for anticipating popular disturbance—a disturbance which the fanaticism of the Turks might convert into a massacre. "Plausible grounds," we say, but not very probable—at least in the estimation of other Embassies than our own. Her Majesty's Government, however, under a sense of responsibility the weight of which can be readily imagined, and acting in the spirit of what they had all along declared to come within their definition of "British interests," again ordered a squadron of the Fleet to enter the Dardanelles and take its station before Constantinople. They informed the Russian Government and the other Great Powers of their intention, and they invited the Neutral Powers to follow their example. They disclaimed any further intention in this movement than that of saving the lives and property of British subjects in Constantinople, and they relied upon the authority of a Firman obtained several days ago from the Sultan authorising the passage of the Fleet through the Dardanelles. To use a vulgar expression, they "counted without their host." The squadron arriving off the mouth of the Dardanelles was informed by the Turkish officer in command there that he had received no instruction from head-quarters to permit it to proceed; if it did so, it would do so under protest, and must take upon itself the responsibility of its own act. Admiral Hornby very properly declined to incur that responsibility without further orders from home; returned to Besika Bay with his ships, and reported what he had done to the Admiralty in London. Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, spoke quite confidently of being able to surmount

this unexpected obstacle, and very possibly before these sheets are in the hands of our readers may have informed that House and the country that the hitch has been got over and that the intentions of the Ministry have been carried into effect.

Meanwhile, Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to the notification of the British Government, has sent a Circular to the Russian Ministers at the Neutral Courts to the effect that, inasmuch as it seems to be thought necessary to provide protection for the subjects of other Powers at Constantinople by naval means, Russia contemplates accomplishing the same end by military means for Christians who are not thus protected. In other words, she will temporarily occupy Constantinople. It is a step which can hardly be viewed as a menace, but which will be provocative of not a little danger. It is certainly taking the naked candle into perilous proximity to explosive materials. An accident, slight in itself and quite unforeseen, may bring about a collision which will be the commencement of war. Let us hope that the precautions likely to be observed on both sides will prevent this dire consummation.

The more general features of the Eastern Question assume a somewhat more pacific aspect. We are permitted to rejoice in the cessation of actual hostilities. Even the minor Powers opposed to Turkey wait to have their affairs settled by the projected Conference summoned by Austria. Lord Derby speaks of it with a tone of confidence that seems to indicate sanguine anticipations in his mind that European peace will not be further disturbed. The purport of it will be, of course, to revise the Articles of Peace between Russia and Turkey, in so far as they touch European interests, or those particularly of either of the Neutral Powers. It cannot be reasonably expected that the business of the Conference will proceed with uniform smoothness. Some compromises will probably have to be submitted to by all parties. Russia, perhaps, will put forward pretensions more exacting than those by which she will ultimately consent to abide, with the express view of leaving to herself, according to the customs of the East, a considerable margin for concessions. But, be this as it may, she will be vigilantly observed by other Plenipotentiaries than that of England. Already there is some uneasiness at Vienna, dimly reflected, it may be, at Berlin, lest the compensation to be demanded by Russia for the sacrifices she has made in the recent war should stir up other controversies tending to the unsettlement of the Continent. It is to be hoped that England will not be drawn into too close an alliance with Austria in these discussions, or show too great an eagerness to revert to her own traditional policy. Looking at the issue of the Parliamentary debate of last week, it may be doubted how far popular agitation can further the objects which will be aimed at by British diplomacy. It will be better, perhaps, to act upon Othello's maxim—

Wear your eye thus, not jealous, nor secure.

Our own National interests, so far as they are involved in the Eastern Question, are tolerably safe. Our advocacy of the interest of freedom and good government, as they may affect suffering nationalities, ought to be firm and fervent. And it behoves us to bear in mind that the well-being of Europe imperatively requires that the bases of the peace, shortly, we hope, to be settled, should promise durable results not less than present relief.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Francis Whyley, Vicar of East Cowes, officiated. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty, and, with Lieut.-General Ponsonby, dined with the Queen. Captain Simpson, her Majesty's ship Hector, guard-ship at Cowes, and Captain Thompson, her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken their customary daily drives.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Abercorn to be the bearer of the Order of the Garter to the King of Italy.

Her Majesty has conferred the vacant green ribbons of the Order of the Thistle upon the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, premier peer of Scotland, and upon the Marquis of Lothian.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has left Osborne. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has succeeded Major-General Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting. Colonel G. Maude has arrived as Equerry in Waiting; and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has left Osborne.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Saturday last at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales entered the palace from Clarence House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and the Prince of Leiningen were present at the Levée. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the palace. The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique were in attendance. In the general circle about 200 presentations were made.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales attended the House of Lords on Thursday week, and dined with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House, after which he was present at a lecture delivered by Mr. H. M. Stanley before the Royal Geographical Society at St. James's Hall. The next day his Royal Highness hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds near Wokingham. The

Prince held a Levée on Saturday last, as above described; and in the evening was present with the Princess at the banquet and reception given by Count Beust at the Austrian Embassy in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan officiated. The Duke of Connaught lunched, and the Crown Prince of Austria, attended by Count Bombelles and Prince Louis Esterhazy, dined with their Royal Highnesses at Clarence House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Austria and the Duke of Connaught, visited the studios of Mr. F. Leighton, R.A., and Mr. V. Prinsep, A.R.A., and there saw the series of portraits and sketches which the latter has made in India for the picture which he is about to paint of the ceremony of the Queen's proclamation at Delhi on Jan. 1, 1877. The Crown Prince of Austria and the Duke of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Clarence House. The Prince and Princess went to the Olympic Theatre in the evening. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Imperial Crown Prince, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Esterhazy, hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds near Slough on Tuesday. The Princes travelled from and to London by the Great Western Railway. The deer was uncared in the park near the town of Beaconsfield, and, on jumping from the van, it pointed for Pena, thence crossed Wycombe-road by Holtspur, went down to Woodburn-green, back again to Hedsor, and entered Lord Boston's Park; thence it made for Bourne-end, Marlow, and on to High Wycombe, near which place it was taken after a good run. The Prince dined with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at his residence in Piccadilly, to meet the Crown Prince of Austria. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, went to the amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre, in aid of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Princess, accompanied by her daughters, has taken daily drives. The Prince and the Duke of Connaught left on Thursday evening for Berlin, in order to be present at the marriages of the Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth.

The Prince has consented to preside at a dinner to be held on March 20 next in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, at Addlestone, Surrey.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, 4th (the Queen's Own) Hussars, has been appointed by the Prince to be an Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and the Rev. Frederick Alfred John Hervey, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness, vice the Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A., deceased.

The Crown Prince of Austria and Prince Esterhazy went to Hampton Court Palace on Thursday week, and visited en route the King and Queen of Naples. In the evening his Imperial Highness dined at the Turf Club, and was afterwards present at the ball given at the Cannon-street Hotel of the London Hungarian Association. The next day the Crown Prince visited the Alexandra Palace, where he inspected the hawk-houses of the Falcon Club. He dined at the Orleans Club. On Saturday last, after accompanying the Prince and Princess of Wales on visits to some art-studios, Prince Rodolphe inspected the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and dined with the Austrian Ambassador. On Sunday his Imperial Highness attended high mass at the Jesuit Church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square, lunched with the King and Queen of Naples in Eaton-place, and dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Monday the Crown Prince visited the Geological Society's Museum, the Guildhall, and the Model Prison at Pentonville, and in the evening went with the Duke of Connaught to the Haymarket Theatre. On Tuesday his Imperial Highness received Prince Ibrahim, inspected Christ's Hospital, hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds, and dined with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. On Wednesday the Crown Prince visited Woolwich, making a close inspection of the Arsenal; he lunched at the Royal Artillery Mess, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre yesterday week.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne dined with his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt on Monday at the French Embassy, Albert-gate. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck gave a dinner in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria on Wednesday at Kensington Palace; the party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis Esterhazy. The Duchess had a party after dinner to meet the Crown Prince.

His Excellency Count Beust gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria on Saturday last at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. The Prince and Princess of Wales met the Prince at dinner. Covers were laid for twenty-six. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance. After dinner his Excellency had a reception, at which were present Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many distinguished personages.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, as Lord President of the Council, had his annual "sheriff" dinner on Wednesday, at his residence in Belgrave-square.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, after which the Hon. Mrs. Brand had a reception. The Speaker will hold his Levées on the evenings of Wednesday, Feb. 20, and of Wednesday, Feb. 27 (full dress), at ten o'clock.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Francis H. Baring, brother of the Earl of Northbrook, with Lady Grace Boyle, second daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., took place on Wednesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The bride was accompanied by her mother, and was given away by her father; her bridesmaids were the Ladies Emily, Dorothy, and Isabel Boyle, sisters of the bride; Lady Emma Baring, niece of the bridegroom; Lady S. Lascelles, Miss Weyland, Miss Beaumont, Miss Amy Beaumont, Miss Stewart Hodgson, and Miss Wheble. Viscount Baring was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Walter W. B. Ponsonby, Rector of Marston Bigot, Somerset. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, style Louis XV., the gown being flounced and trimmed with Brussels lace, and ornamented with small bouquets of orange-blossoms; a Brussels lace veil, the gift of her grandmother, Viscountess Dungarvan. Her bridal wreath was fastened to the hair by a spray of brilliants, Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont's present; and the other jewels worn on the occasion were a diamond bracelet, from the Earl of Northbrook; a diamond pendent ornament, from the Dowager Lady Northbrook; a diamond and pearl bracelet, from the Earl of Cork;

and diamond earrings, the gift of the Duke of Portland. The bridesmaids were dressed uniformly in cream cashmere polonaises (Margarite style), trimmed with gold braid and looped up with gold cord, over peacock-blue velvet skirts; hats of the same coloured velvet, trimmed with gold braid and cream ostrich feather. Each of the bridesmaids wore a brooch, presented by the bridegroom, representing a bee, the body and head being composed of pearls, and the spread wings of brilliants. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left Grafton-street for Orwell Park, Colonel Tomline's seat in Suffolk, where they intend to pass the honeymoon. Lady Grace's travelling-dress was of dark green velvet, her cloak, bonnet, and muff being trimmed with Archangel fur. The bridal presents numbered more than two hundred.

The marriage of Lady Arabella Carnegie, eldest daughter of the Earl of Southesk, with Mr. Samuel Henry Romilly, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Romilly, was celebrated in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 7th inst. The bride was given away by her father. Her bridesmaids were her four sisters, Ladies Dora, Elizabeth, Helena, and Katharine Carnegie, and Miss Lily and Miss Gertrude Romilly, sisters of the bridegroom. The marriage service was read by the bride's brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Stuart, Vicar of East Wilton, Yorkshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benson, Henry, to be Vicar of Horsell, Surrey.
Benwell, Henry; Vicar of Woodhall, Lincolnshire.
Forbes, T. J.; Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.
Gothard, G.; Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.
Hartley, Percival; Rector of Greeton, Lincolnshire.
Lewin, Samuel; Vicar of Tealby, Lincolnshire.
Mead, Richard Gawler; Rural Dean, Lewes Division, III.
Rowell, Herbert; Vicar of St. Luke's, Uxbridge-road.
Sprigg, Herbert Guildford; Vicar of Shelford, Notts.
Woodcock, Reginald Henry; Vicar of Owthorpe, Notts.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of Canterbury is in session. The Northern Province will meet next week.

The parishioners of Willey and Barrow have presented the Rev. T. Austin, their late Curate, with an illuminated address, a silver pocket communion service, and a purse of £40.

On the 7th inst. the Bishop of St. Albans reopened the parish church of Epsom, which has undergone restoration at a cost of £3000. His Lordship preached on the occasion.

Patney church, Wilts, has been reopened after a restoration, which, with the exception of the walls, the font, and pulpit, and a memorial east window, has made it a practically new edifice. The restoration was conducted by Mr. Weaver, of Devizes, and cost £1100.

The Halifax church restoration scheme, by Sir Gilbert Scott, for which a faculty has been obtained, is being pushed on, though there is a strong feeling against it on the part of some of the parishioners. Over £8800 has been promised. Mr. and Mrs. Appleyard give £1200; Sir Henry and Lady Edwards, £1050; Mr. W. Rothwell, £500; Mrs. Prescott, £300; and Mr. William Huntriss, £300. The works are to be completed within two years of the date of the faculty.

A meeting of influential Churchmen, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other prelates, was held on Monday for the purpose of supporting the Government in re-introducing the Bishops' Bill of last Session. The gathering was addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Lichfield; Mr. Torr, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and others; and a resolution in approval of the measure was carried.

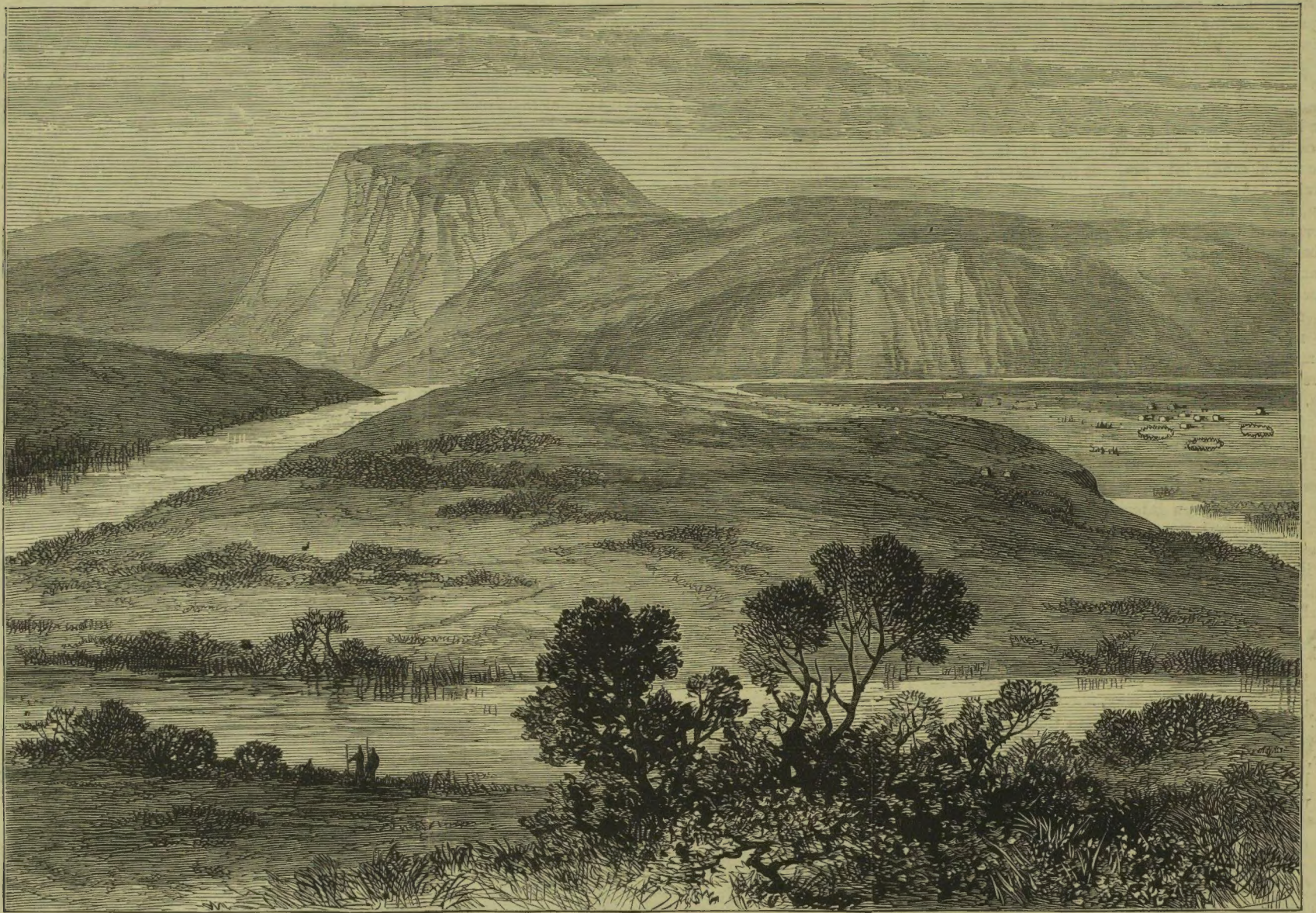
THE KAFFIR WAR.

We give several more Illustrations, added to those which have lately appeared, of the scenes on the south-east frontier of the British Colonial provinces in South Africa, where the Galekas and the Gaikas, the most powerful tribes of the Amakosa race of Kaffirs, have defied the British Government. It is on the banks of the Great Kei River, and in the adjacent country, but more especially in the district allotted to the Fingoes, a native population long since reclaimed and in some degree converted to our civilisation, that the incursions of those wild and warlike savages are most troublesome. We have mentioned their attack on the Draaibosch "hotel," a place where traders and farmers had been accustomed to meet parties of the natives for cattle-dealing business, and where travellers used to "out-span," or unharness their waggons, for rest on their journey. The Gaikas, two days after Christmas, destroyed the houses and sheds at this place, coming there in the night, and retiring when they had done the mischief; after which they made several attempts to get possession of the road to Komgha, the nearest district head-quarters of the Armed and Mounted Frontier Police, only forty miles from King William's Town. They were encountered, in successive conflicts, by the colonial police under Major Moore, and by Colonel Lambert with half a company of the 88th Regiment, escorting the mails on the post road. Several men of the British forces were killed and others wounded, but the enemy was driven off with twenty-fold greater loss; a large box of rifle cartridges, however, fell into the hands of the Kaffirs. The greater part of our military forces were beyond the Kei, where General Sir A. Cunynghame had his head-quarters at Ibeka, and had formed three columns to patrol the Galeka country. He is about to return to England, and will be succeeded by Major-General the Hon. Frederick Theisger, now on his way to the Cape. Our Sketches engraved for this week's publication were drawn by Captain G. S. Swinney: one of them shows the Gaikas burning the house at Draaibosch; the next is a view of the hills on the Kei river, with the eminence called Moni's Kop, the head of an extensive table-land, which has always been a favourite rendezvous for Kaffir wars; the other view is that of King William's Town, taken on the Pirie road near the Aqueduct, with the Buffalo river flowing round its western side. This small river, which rises in the Amatola mountains some fourteen miles above the town, passes through some very picturesque and beautiful scenery, but is liable to heavy floods; it reaches the sea at East London, an indifferent harbour, but the only port on that reach of the coast. We have sent a Special Artist to the seat of the Kaffir War in South Africa. The latest news from the Cape states that a general advance was made against the enemy on the 15th ult., and that the Trans-Kei district was swept entirely clear of them.

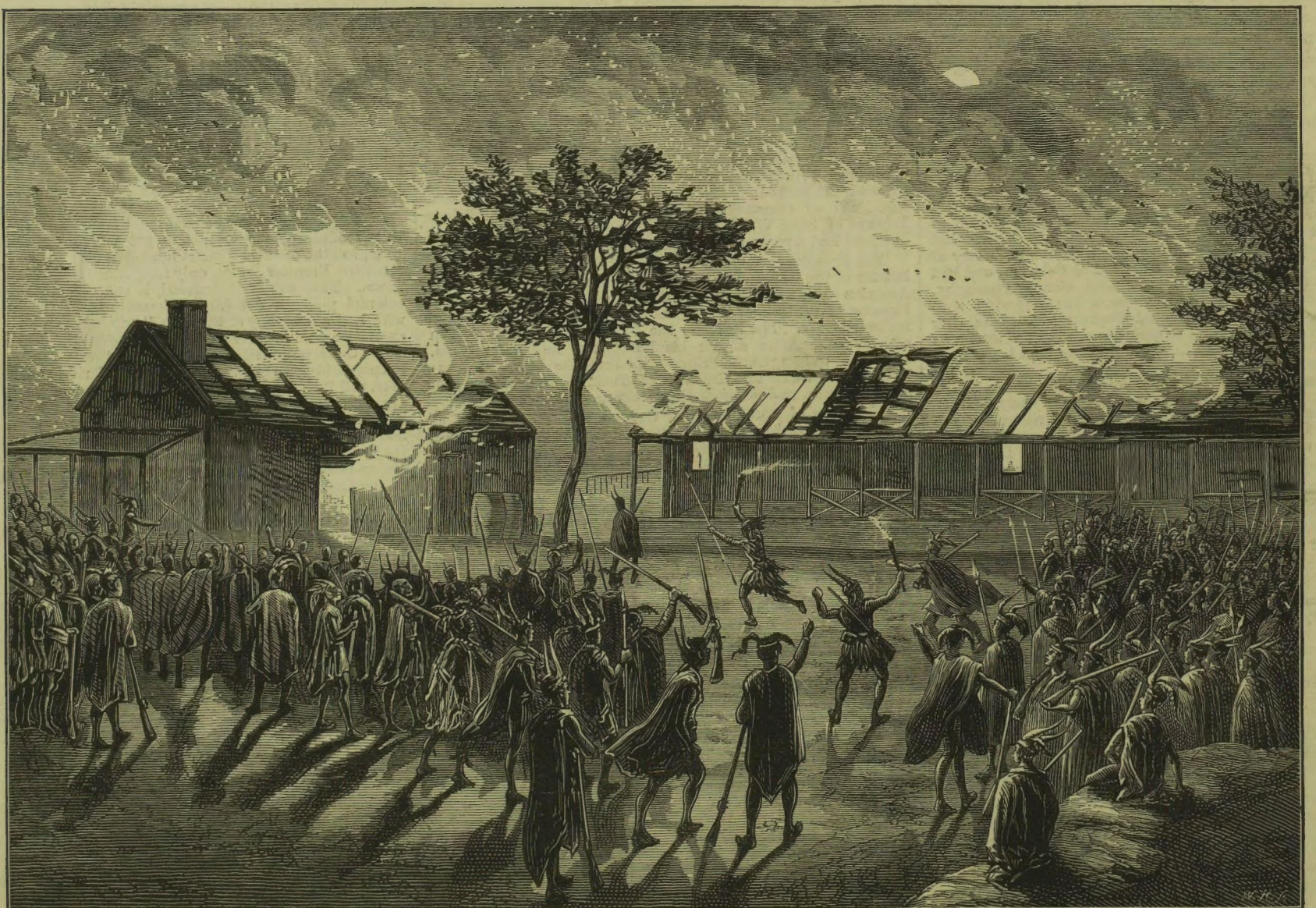
A committee is being formed in London to co-operate with the committee of the Relief Fund in Shanghai, and contributions in aid of the sufferers from the famine in China can be paid into the Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

Mr. James Grahame, of Glasgow, has been elected a member of the Reform Club under the rule which empowers the political committee to select out of the list of candidates a limited number in each year "who have proved their attachment to the Liberal cause by marked and obvious services."

THE KAFFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE GREAT KEI RIVER, AND MONI'S KOP, FROM THE NORTH.



BURNING OF THE DRAAIBOSCH HOTEL BY THE GAIKAS.



GRAND STAIRCASE OF THE VATICAN: FUNERAL PROCESSION OF A POPE.

THE WAR.

Part of the British Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on Wednesday, and is now anchored at the Prince's Islands, off the north-east shore of the Sea of Marmora, only a very few miles from the entrance to the Bosphorus and from Constantinople. The Turkish Government protested formally against the entrance of our fleet, but no attempt was made to oppose it by force. It is probable that, before this meets the eyes of our readers, the Russian troops will have actually entered the city of Constantinople. A notification to that effect was at once made by the Russian Government to our own, as appears from Lord Derby's and Sir Stafford Northcote's statements in Parliament on Thursday evening, which will be found reported in another page.

The terms of the military armistice between Russia and Turkey were made known by a despatch from Mr. Layard to Lord Derby published at the end of last week. They prescribed that the Russian army should occupy the territories of Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Thrace, to the shores of the Sea of Marmora and of the Ægean Sea, and up to the lines of defensive fortification, at Buyuk Tchekmedje and Tchaltaldja, within twenty-five miles of Constantinople. The coast of the Black Sea, including the ports of Bourgas and Midia, and that of the Gulf of Saros, in the Ægean Sea west of Gallipoli, as far as Makri, and also the whole north coast of the Sea of Marmora, on the European side, as far as Tcharkoi, including the ports of Silivri and Rodosto, were surrendered to the Russians. All the Turkish fortresses and gun-boats on the Danube have also been given up. These were the terms of the armistice; but the Russians have made a pretext of the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles, and have taken military possession of the Turkish capital. It is apprehended that they will further occupy some of the forts on the Bosphorus, and lay down torpedo-boats in its channel, having collected an immense store of those instruments of submarine warfare, with a numerous flotilla of boats adapted to the work of placing them in required positions. There are rumours, also, of the cession of part of the Turkish ironclad fleet to Russia, instead of pecuniary indemnity for the costs of the late war.

Nothing more has been arranged about the proposed Conference of the European Powers, but negotiations are going on between Austria and Russia. It is doubtful whether any of the Powers will follow the example of Great Britain in sending their ships of war up to Constantinople against the will of the Sultan's Government. France, Italy, and Austria had applied for the Sultan's permission, which was refused to them as well as Great Britain.

The Russians took possession of Erzeroum on Wednesday, the Turkish garrison marching out free, with the arms and stores, as they will likewise do at Rustchuk and Silistria.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election of a Life Senator was proceeded with on the 7th inst. The Duc Decazes obtained 122 votes, and his opponent, the historian, M. Victor Lefranc, got 127. The majority was not sufficient, and another election is necessary.

On the 8th inst. the Chamber of Deputies passed, without a division, the bill enacting that a state of siege may not be proclaimed without the consent of the Chamber. The bill according free license to hawk newspapers and other similar printed matter in the public streets was also passed.

The Cabinet had an interview with the Budget Committee, when M. Léon Say urged the desirability of sending up the budget of expenditure to the Senate by the 15th inst., so as to avoid the inconvenience of votes on account. As to the rumoured hostility of the Senate, M. Dufaure remarked that it should excite no surprise, a difference in tone between the two Houses being a usual thing in parliamentary government. He assured the Committee that the Marshal had not deviated from the most correct and constitutional attitude, and that the suspicions prevalent in some quarters were quite unfounded. The interview (the *Times*' correspondent says) had a very satisfactory effect.

In the Senate on Monday last the motion of M. Schœlcher to abolish flogging in the penal colonies was rejected.

The Naval Estimates were discussed in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. Admiral Pothuau, the Minister of Marine, urged in the course of the debate that as long as neighbouring countries had ironclads supplied with powerful artillery France must have them also. The President announced that the obsequies of the well-known physiologist, Claude Bernard, would be celebrated at the expense of the State.

On Wednesday the Chamber adopted the estimates of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The British Chamber of Commerce at Paris had their annual dinner on Monday evening at Vefour's. Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the British Commissioner to the Universal Exhibition, sat on the right of the chairman. Returning thanks for the health of the Prince of Wales, he said his Royal Highness, with whom he was in almost daily communication, was not a mere honorary director of the English section of the Exhibition, but the moving spirit of it. Mr. Murray, the secretary, explained the progress of the Chamber, and speeches of a practical character were made.

The Minister of the Interior, M. de Marcère, has addressed a circular to the prefects, condemning the system of official candidatures and ordering all Government servants to abstain from taking any part in elections in the future.

M. Christophle, who was a member of the Cabinet of M. Jules Simon, has been appointed Governor of the Crédit Foncier of France.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand upon the King of Italy, and the grand cordon of the Order of Marie Louise upon the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Marie Anne, wife of Prince Frederick Charles. His Majesty has sent the badge of the Golden Fleece to the Grand Duke of Baden.

A Royal decree has been issued, in accordance with which the State is to take possession of the Leon, Corona, and Gijon railways, and a commission is appointed to manage those lines.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has received the President of the German Parliament in special audience. He is reported to have remarked that the political situation is critical, but that he still entertains hopes that peace may be preserved.

The German Parliament has re-elected its former Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries.

RUSSIA.

A Court dinner was given at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst. in honour of Count de Launay, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg, who is the bearer of an autograph letter from King Humbert notifying his accession to the Italian throne.

An Imperial ordinance has been issued rescinding the prohibition against the exportation from Russian ports of corn

and other articles of food, as well as of skins and various objects used in manufactures.

The great Nihilist trial has been brought to a close, and has resulted in 150 to 160 persons being sentenced to hard labour, ninety being found not guilty.

AMERICA.

Mr. Anderson, a member of the Returning Board of Louisiana, has been found guilty of making a fraudulent return on the occasion of the Presidential vote, but has been recommended to mercy.

A mass convention has been held at Pittsburgh of merchants, manufacturers, and working men of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland, at which resolutions were adopted opposing the proposed changes in the tariff laws and favouring the protection of home industries.

The death of Mr. Gideon Welles, who was Secretary to the Navy under the Administration of the late President Lincoln, is announced.

President Hayes, according to a Maclean's telegram, has appointed Mr. William Seligman, banker, Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.

The organisation of a new Arctic expedition is contemplated in the States, and a bill for this purpose has been introduced into the House and reported upon favourably by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Horner, the librarian of the State Library at Albany, in a recent report, gives some valuable information respecting the increase of libraries in the United States, which he represents as being truly "astonishing." In the year 1800 there were but forty-nine libraries in the United States, containing in the aggregate 80,000 volumes. There are now in the country 3682 libraries, and of these 2240 have been organised since 1850. All the libraries contain 13,000,000 volumes, not counting those in common and Sunday schools. The public libraries of the State of New York—627 in number, of more than 300 volumes each—contain in all more than 2,000,000 volumes, of which 1,000,000 are to be found in the city of New York alone.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa was opened on the 8th inst. by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General. In his speech on the occasion, he said that the fishery award was less than claimed, but Canada was legally bound to assent to it. His Lordship hoped that the United States authorities would peacefully secure the return of the Indian chief Sitting Bull, and relieve Canada from uneasiness on that account. The speech further announced that the surveys for the Pacific Railway were completed, and would, it was believed, enable the Government to determine the route for the line. The Canadian revenue has improved, and the Government proposes no increase of taxation.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that measures will be taken to place the coast defences in an effective condition. All officers of the regular army on leave have been ordered to join their respective corps. A telegram from Ottawa, dated the 13th inst., says that the Dominion Government is receiving offers of service from militia officers in the event of Great Britain becoming engaged in war.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey have made elaborate speeches at the Council answering the objections raised against the financial proposals of the Indian Government and defending the projected measures for meeting the famine expenditure. In defending the alteration made in the salt duties, the Viceroy explained that the aim of the Indian Government was to reduce the duties to the lowest possible level consistent with the early abolition of the inland customs line.

Fever of a very severe type has appeared in many of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram of the 7th inst. states that the Legislative Assembly, by 52 votes against 22, has passed a resolution in favour of the payment of the public creditors on the authority of votes passed by the Assembly alone. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Berry, the Premier, said it was intended that the resolution should only be temporarily operative. He disclaimed any intention of depriving the Legislative Council of the right of assenting to the appropriations.

The memorandum to the Governor drawn up by the Premier, Mr. Berry, insisting upon the legality of the vote for the payment of members of the Assembly without an Appropriation Act, has been referred to the Home Government. The Legislative Council has addressed a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting that no decision on the subject shall be taken until an opportunity has been afforded to comment upon the memorandum, of which the Governor has refused to furnish the Council with a copy.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Feb. 8, says that the neutral attitude maintained by the Governor in the conflict between the Legislative Council and the Assembly is generally recognised, and meets with public approval.

There have been heavy rains in New South Wales, and the drought which prevailed so long will, in consequence, cease.

The latest experiment of Sir Samuel Wilson in introducing salmon ova into Australia has proved a brilliant success.

The Phylloxera vastatrix has appeared in the Victorian vineyards, and a bill for endeavouring to eradicate the evil has been introduced into Parliament.

Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., who has represented her Majesty in China for some years, has now, his five years term of office having expired, been re-nominated British Minister in China, and has accepted the appointment.

The safety of Dr. Stewart and his companions of the Livingstonia Mission in Central Africa is assured. He had been so long absent upon an exploration of Lake Ngami that it was feared he was lost; but by the latest news from Cape Town we learn that he had arrived at Port Elizabeth.

The following vessels, dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, are reported to have arrived safely at their destinations:—Apelles, which sailed from Glasgow on Oct. 16, arrived at Auckland; Oamaru, which sailed from Glasgow on Oct. 24, arrived at The Bluffs; Hereford, which sailed from Plymouth on Oct. 31, arrived at Canterbury; Carnatic, which sailed from Plymouth on Nov. 5, arrived at Canterbury; Plake, which sailed from Plymouth on Nov. 20, arrived at Port Chalmers. All well.—The Agent-General for Queensland has received intelligence of the safe arrival at Brisbane of the ship *Stirlingshire*, which sailed from the Clyde last November with 347 emigrants.

There is to be another Royal marriage. The *Standard's* correspondent at Copenhagen states that a marriage is definitively arranged between the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway and Princess Victoria of Baden, granddaughter of the Emperor William. Prince Gustave was born in 1858. Princess Victoria is the only daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, whose wife is the eldest daughter of the Emperor William, and she was born in 1862.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeplechasing season of 1878 may be said to have begun at Birmingham on Tuesday last, under very favourable auspices, as upwards of fifty horses arrived to fulfil their engagements, and fair fields contested most of the events. Extinguisher, a recent exile from the flat, credited his owner with the Maiden Hurdle-Race in clever style, but was bought in at a slight increase on his entered price of £200, as he lacks the size necessary to compete successfully with really high-class performers over hurdles. The Erdington Plate produced a pretty finish between Lancet (11 st. 2 lb.) and Rock Savage (11 st. 5 lb.), which resulted in favour of the former, and, as Rock Savage appeared to tire a good deal in the last few strides, his victory in the Birmingham Grand Annual on the following day was quite unexpected, especially as the distance in this race was half a mile further than the course over which the Erdington Plate is run. He carried the same weight as Chimney Sweep (11 st. 3 lb.), and after Bugle March (10 st. 12 lb.), who was running very prominently, had come to grief in the heavy ground, he quitted Lord Marcus Beresford's horse with scarcely an effort, and won by ten lengths. All traces of frost had disappeared; but recent heavy rain had made the "going" very holding.

There was a large attendance at Albert-gate last Monday, when Messrs. Tattersall disposed of the entire racing stud of the last Marquis of Ailesbury. The horses in training were not a brilliant lot, and prizes ruled very low, excepting in the case of Hermione, a three-year-old, for whom Mr. T. Brown gave 1050 gs. The yearlings did better, a beautiful filly by Hermit, from Boundary, making 710 gs.; while a colt by Blair Athol—Aventurière was knocked down for 550 gs. Aventurière herself, who is only seven years old, fetched 1700 gs., and Boundary, in foal to Hermit, went to Mr. Crawford for 700 gs. Cantinière was not brought to the hammer, and we hear that Lord Falmouth, who very seldom appears as a purchaser of blood stock, gave 2000 gs. for her by private contract.

The near approach of the Waterloo Cup, which will be begun on Wednesday next, gave more importance than it would otherwise have possessed to the Plumpton Coursing Meeting. Few greyhounds of much repute appeared there; but it is noticeable that Caesar, who succumbed to Coomassie in the great event of last year, divided the Southern Cup with Star of Oaken. The Plumpton Stakes, for thirty-two puppies, was won by Blackbeard, by Blue Beard—Silkworm, who outstayed and defeated King of Trumps, by King Theodore—Shade, in the final course. There was little change in the betting upon the Waterloo Cup. Coomassie, who won it last season, and is still undefeated, is reported to be as well as possible; but from the growing opinion that the opposition on this occasion will be far more formidable than it was twelve months ago, the odds offered against Mr. Stocker's nomination have been slightly increased. All the cracks are reported to be well; but though, as was originally intended, Braw Lass will again do battle for Mr. Briggs, it is quite likely that her kennel-companion, Bigot, who is to represent Mr. Deighton, will prove the better of the pair.

An American Billiard Tournament, promoted by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, who again most liberally presented £100 in prizes, was the great event of last week. The following eight players were the selected ones:—W. Cook, scratch; J. Bennett, T. Taylor, S. W. Stanley, and F. Shorter, 125 points start each; and G. Collins, L. Kilkenny, and W. M. Green, 170 each. As, on the American principle, each player had to meet every other player, each man took part in seven games, and Collins scored a very decisive victory, as Taylor was the only man who proved able to defeat him. He thoroughly deserved his success, for, without displaying the brilliancy with which Shorter electrified the billiard world in a similar tournament a year ago, he played a thoroughly sound and consistent game, and has improved immensely since he last appeared in public. No doubt condition had a great deal to do with his triumph, for we never saw a man look more thoroughly fit and well, and training has far more to do with billiard playing than most people would think. It is thoroughly satisfactory, therefore, that the first prize should fall to the man who had evidently taken the most care of himself. Cook was by no means in form during the greater part of the week, but played most brilliantly on the last day, when he ran up a break of 365 (119 spot strokes) in his best style. Taylor and Stanley gave us the impression of being short of practice, one day they would make big scores with all their usual dash and precision, and the next prove unable to score fifty off the balls. The same remark applies, in a great degree, to Shorter. He seemed able to obtain position for the "spot" exactly when he chose, but, when there, he lacked his usual certainty, and broke down over strokes that he could not possibly have missed last season. However, a grand 277, and other large breaks, showed that there was not so much amiss; and a little more care and regular practice would doubtless place him in the position that he ought to occupy. A break of 109, in which there were only four spot strokes, by Joseph Bennett, was, perhaps, the prettiest exhibition during the tournament. It was played with all his old delicacy and precision, the balls being brought together time after time in marvellous style; but his nerve is not what it was five years ago, and he can scarcely be relied on at a pinch. Kilkenny has, we fancy, seen his best day, though he showed much improved form during the latter half of the handicap; and we have no hesitation in saying that Green was out-classed, as his style is far more of a crack amateur than a professional; and, not unfrequently, he plays a very "ignorant" stroke, and gave two or three of the most eccentric misses we ever saw. A dialogue we overheard between—two Irishmen deserves repetition:—"Can you tell me anything about this game, Sir?" "Well, Sir, Taylor and Shorter are playing, and the taller one is Shorter; but I don't know which is Taylor." "Thank you, Sir," responded the inquirer, and turned to a third person to make further efforts to discover which was Taylor.

The Italian Exploring Expedition, which attempted to penetrate into the interior of Africa, has been attacked by the King of Shoa, and compelled to return to the coast.

The annual meeting of the Women's Education Union was held on the 8th inst., in the hall of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, under the presidency of Captain Galton. It appeared from the report, read by Miss Louisa Brough, that during the year the society established the Teachers' Training and Regulation Society, and had been actively engaged in organising a training college for high-grade teachers, which would be opened early in the present year. The evening college in Bloomsbury had also received attention, and an institution of a similar character has been opened at Brompton. The appeal of Mrs. Grey on behalf of the Union has, despite the depression of trade, met with a generous response. The income of the year amounted to £1467. Princess Louise was re-elected president of the Union, and the committee were reappointed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., in his third lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, given on Tuesday week, dwelt especially on the method by which the various food materials, mostly solid, are rendered capable of being assimilated as fluids. He gave a detailed account of the digestive system, describing the organs concerned in the process—the tongue, the teeth, the stomach, &c. He laid special stress upon the function of the uvula, an organ present only in man and in the anthropoid apes, and expressed his opinion that the uvula serves the purpose of preventing the food from entering the back of the nose, if it should so happen that during the act of swallowing the individual should make a sudden effort at expiratory breathing. The uvula, being pressed back by the moving food against the posterior wall of the pharynx, would so retain a free communication between the mouth and pharynx at the same time that the nares are closed by the soft palate. This was well illustrated by a model. The structure of the stomach and intestines were also explained, and illustrated by diagrams, with reference to their general conformation and minute texture. The nature of the peristaltic movement of the tubular alimentary viscera was described, as well as the influence of emetics.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his third lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday week, the 7th inst., resumed his experiments, confirming the results of previous investigations—viz., that the special maximum effect of light upon plants in their assimilation of carbon resides in the luminous rays, for which chlorophyll, or the green colouring matter, has a specially selective absorption. In relation to the chemical efficiency of sunlight, he referred to the estimate of Helmholtz, laid before the Royal Institution in 1864, who, by comparing the production of carbon in an area of cultivated land (such as a forest) with the whole energy of sunlight expended during its growth, calculated that about the fifteen-hundredth part is conserved in an available form, and may be obtained by combustion. After alluding to the large amount of surface comprehended in the leaves of a plant (that of a laurel with 3000 leaves being about ten square yards), the Professor described the researches of Boussingault, who demonstrated that at least the hundred-and-twentieth part of the whole available energy of sunlight is retained in a potential form through the functions of the leaf. Several interesting experiments were then given in illustration of the phenomena termed "fluorescence" and "calorescence," the invisible rays beyond the violet and red-ends of the spectrum respectively; and it was shown that the ultra red dark rays were transmitted through chlorophyll, and have, therefore, no influence in promoting the assimilation of carbon. It was also explained, in reference to what is termed "trigger" chemical action—that is, the mere starting the work—that the action of light in the decomposition of carbonic acid is different, being essentially continuous. Reference was also made to the laborious researches of Tyndall, who showed how thoroughly aqueous vapour retains thermal radiation; and therefore its presence in the atmosphere in varying quantities probably produces a difference in the rate of decomposition effected by the leaf. Thus the same plant, in different conditions, may elaborate different substances. Among the many experiments, Professor Dewar repeated one of Faraday's demonstrating the existence of mercury vapour in the atmosphere at ordinary temperatures, and proved its deleterious effect upon plants; and he concluded with an interesting illustration of the transpiration of water by plants, its absorption by the root, and its evaporation by the leaves.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Mr. Matthew Arnold began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 8th inst., by stating that the Greek comic dramatist, Menander, who said that "evil communications corrupt good manners" (quoted 1 Cor. xv. 33), also said "choose equality and flee greed." He then noticed the condemnation of social equality by Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Froude, and others; Mr. Gladstone saying that the love of aristocracy in England is hardly stronger than the love of freedom, while Sir William Molesworth asserts that with us inequality is a religion. On the other hand, George Sand terms equality "the goal of man and the law of the future." As an example of injurious inequality, Mr. Arnold referred to the freedom of bequest in England, which permits entails and settlements of property, which are forbidden by law in nearly the whole of Europe, and would be regarded as insane in the United States of America, and which are restrained in Australia. After mentioning a classification of his countrymen into barbarians, Philistines, and populace, he acknowledged the existence of a refined professional class, aristocratic in tastes, and maintaining a high standard of civilisation. He then controverted the statement of Sir Erskine May, that the fearful troubles in France were due to her aiming at social equality. Civilisation, he said, is the humanisation of man; and, in the advance to it, there are several lines in which the Hebrews and the Greeks were specially pre-eminent. In England there is the power of conduct; in Italy, the feeling for beauty; in Germany, the power of thorough scientific knowledge; while in France there is the power of social life and manners, termed by Voltaire "l'esprit de société," by which men are irresistibly drawn towards an equality which consists in general well-being. It was to the deficiency in regard to moral conduct that Mr. Arnold imputed the troubles in France, and not to social equality, which manifests itself even in the superior manners and intelligence of the peasantry as contrasted with our own, although quite as ignorant. There is not in France that strong partition-wall of classes that there is with us. France, however, would be greatly improved by possessing some of that Puritanism of which Mr. Arnold considers we have too much. After noticing the general characteristics of English society, and expressing his opinion that inequality materialises our upper class, vulgarises our middle, and brutalises our lower, and asserting that it will never give us perfect civilisation, he advocated as remedies a change in the law of bequest, and the cultivation of social equality. The discourse included many interesting illustrations.

HAMILCAR BARCA.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith's third lecture on Carthage, given on Saturday last, was specially devoted to the father of Hannibal, Hamilcar Barca, eminent as a statesman, a soldier, and an admiral, of whom but little is known, and that little obscured by the ignorance and prejudice of inimical historians. His greatness was first powerfully manifested in his heroic defence of Lilybæum, a vitally important Carthaginian position on the south-western point of Sicily. Of the many vicissitudes of the long siege a detailed account was given by the lecturer, including stirring incidents in which the consummate military genius, daring spirit of enterprise, and lofty magnanimity of Hamilcar eminently appeared—qualities which greatly tended to obtain comparatively favourable terms for Carthage, when the great Roman naval victory at the Ægatian Isles closed the first Punic war, and when Hamilcar remained, as was said, "the unconquered General of the conquered nation." During

this siege he devoted himself to the skilful training his soldiers to endure discipline and to face the formidable Roman legions, thus preparing the way for his son's victories. At the close of the war a great danger burst upon Carthage by the revolt of the mercenary soldiers. Injudicious concessions to the mutineers led to still more exorbitant demands; and it was not till Hamilcar's personal enemy, Hanno, had been totally defeated by the rebels that the jealous Government reluctantly called upon Hamilcar, who by his energetic skill and severity saved the State from ruin, the leaders and nearly all the insurgents being exterminated. This war, termed "truceless," was disgraced by unutterable atrocities perpetrated by both parties. As during this war the Romans had basely possessed themselves of Sardinia and Corsica, Hamilcar, with the view of restoring the resources of his country, entered Spain, with which the Phœnicians had been long connected, and there, by his wise and liberal government and skilful management of the mines and other resources of the country, rapidly enriched both his own people and the natives, with whom they soon allied themselves. He thus founded a new Carthaginian empire; and even Cato, the utterer of the sentence, "Delenda est Carthago!" judging from the traces witnessed by himself, said, emphatically, "There was no King like Hamilcar!"

Professor Odling, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the New Metal Gallium at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 22.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Within the Precincts," Mrs. Oliphant's new contribution to the *Cornhill*, reminds us somewhat of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," and promises to be a story of quiet domestic interest. Delicacy of observation and gentle humour are among its characteristics. There is more vigour and point in Mr. Hardy's "For Percival," a novel distinguished, like most of Mr. Hardy's fictions, by remarkable finish of style. A writer on Tibet has displayed commendable industry and skill in extracting the savoury portions of some generally very indigestible books of travel, and condensing them into an attractive general survey of this hermetically sealed up region. "Over the Balkans with General Gourko" is among the most vivid of the innumerable contributions to the history of the campaign. "A Ring of Worlds" discusses the probable formation of the asteroids, and the light which this contributes to the theory of the entire solar system. "Pessimism and Poetry" is a refined analysis of the causes which move poets to sadness, even when the writer's natural temperament is cheerful and healthy. One chief reason, no doubt, is that joy derives little embellishment from a poetic garb, but sorrow very much.

The chief ornament of *Macmillan* is a brilliant description of Constantinople, from the pen of Professor Bryce. The varied picturesqueness of a city crowded with edifices of every style of construction and in every condition of repair, and with denizens of every nationality of Western Asia and Eastern Europe, the splendour and the squalor, the bustle and the stagnation, the majesty and the dilapidation, could not be more graphically depicted, while the picture of the general social disorganisation suggests the extreme difficulty of substituting any other rule for the existing one, unless the city is to be permanently held by some European Power. Captain Playfair's narrative of his service with the Turkish army in the Balkans forcibly reiterates the old story of the admirable qualities of the Turkish private and the incompetence of the Turkish officers. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, in a very interesting paper, describes the various phases of the reform movement in Russia, and the reaction which ensued upon the Polish revolt of 1861. Mr. Mahaffy slightly, but pleasantly, sketches some of the external characteristics of the late eminent Irish physician, Dr. Stokes. A new serial story, entitled "Sebastian," an essay on "Military Staff Systems," and Mr. Goldwin Smith's disquisition on "The Proposed Substitutes for Religion," merit attention on various grounds.

The only striking article in *Fraser* is one by Mr. Froude, summarising with impartiality and force the objections to Christianity made by its opponent Celsus, and pointing out how it was that they all fell to the ground. Mr. Froude's picture of the condition of the Roman world, however, is conventional, and based on the exaggeration of a few special details; and the fragments of Celsus show that he was not an Epicurean, but a Platonist. A visitor to Dr. Schliemann's excavations accuses the explorer of many errors, and even misstatements; but admits that if Troy ever existed it can only have been on the Hissarlik site. "Educational Missions in India" is a satisfactory explanation of the Indian Government's attitude towards them. An Essay on the High Church party points out that its architecture and its music have spread more rapidly than its principles. "The Policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government" is a vigorous piece of denunciation, with no effort at argument.

Blackwood, of course, takes the opposite view, but finds it easier to catechise the Opposition than to excuse the dissensions in the Cabinet. "The Storm in the East" includes an admirable military narrative of the recent operations in the Balkans. A Visit to Sophia is a lively bit of personal experience of a portion of the same operations. "Ironclads and Torpedoes" draws an encouraging picture of the condition of our ironclad navy, and leads up to a smart attack on Mr. Reed for his refusal to appear before the "Inflexible" Committee. "A Ride for Life" is a reminiscence of the Indian mutiny.

The advice on the Eastern Question tendered to this country by M. Emile de Laveleye, in the *Fortnightly Review*, will be received with the respect due to the utterances of so thoughtful and sincere a friend of England. It is, briefly, that we should leave Turkey and look after Egypt. Professor Huxley's lecture on Harvey and the circulation of the blood is equally remarkable for its merits and its oddities—its force and lucidity, on the one hand; on the other, its trades-union-like denunciation of Bacon as an interloper in the scientific guild, and its plea for vivisection on personal grounds as essential to the Professor's self-respect and peace of mind. The second instalment of Mr. Spencer's work on Ceremonial Government is chiefly occupied with the investigation of savage trophies. Mr. Saintsbury contributes a penetrating criticism on the French novelist, Cherbuliez; and Lord Houghton, in the course of a long article on Lord Melbourne, adds a few traits and anecdotes to those recorded in Mr. Torrens's biography.

Mr. Gladstone's speculations on "The Peace to Come" in the *Nineteenth Century* have been already fully considered by the press. There can be little difference of opinion as to the extreme inconvenience of their publication in this form. Colonel Chesney temperately exposes some of the fallacies of Mr. Lowe's argument on the unprofitableness of India. Dr. Bastian asserts the soundness of his experiments on spontaneous generation, and contends that the *primâ facie* inference, at all events, is on his side. Sir Spencer Robinson traverses all the conclusions of the writer in *Blackwood* respecting the Inflexible. Mr. Pollock's account of Spinoza necessarily con-

tains little that is new, but the subject loses nothing in his hands. Perhaps, however, the most interesting contribution to the number is a series of notes on Mrs. Siddons's representation of Lady Macbeth, now first published from the notes of George Joseph Bell, brother of Sir Charles Bell. They are distinguished by the most refined taste. M. de Beaufort, a Dutch publicist, persuades us easily that his countrymen have no desire to be annexed to Germany, and labours with scarcely equal success to persuade himself that Germany has none to annex them.

The *Contemporary Review* is crowded with articles, some of considerable interest. The most remarkable is Kossuth's impassioned expostulation with the Austrian Government for their subservience to Russia, which, it is predicted, will one day make Austria a second Poland. An interesting communication from St. Petersburg endeavours to estimate the probable effect of the present war on the political destinies of that country. The conclusion attained is that a Russian victory would stimulate liberal sentiment at home, while a reverse would have a contrary effect. Canon Curtis contrasts the three leading theories of the relations of Church and State—the Voluntary, Erastian, and Anglican—in a forcible paper, which would, however, have lost nothing of its effect if he had shown himself as sensible of the strong points of the theories he opposes as of his own. M. Taine's description of the state of the French provinces before the Revolution draws a graphic picture of the social causes mainly instrumental in bringing the convulsion about. Mr. Ralston's essay on Forest and Field myths abounds with instances of the curious affinities among the popular myths of all nations; and another acceptable contribution to legendary lore is to be found in Mrs. Pfeiffer's spirited ballad on the Russian saga of "Madonna Duma."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* prints the remarkable lecture in which Dr. Richardson lately protested against the over-education of the young. It has, further, some agreeable gossip on the peculiarities of Papal elections, a dissertation on the germs of morality among savage nations, a pleasant paper on epigrams. "The First Violin," in *Temple Bar*, is attractive not only to novel readers but to musicians. There is little else remarkable in the number, except a tale by the well-known actor Mr. Bandmann, and a good account of the Spanish lady novelist, F. Caballero. "Genius at the Hammer," by R. Dowling, is the most remarkable contribution to *Belgravia*, and is a story of very decided merit, original, pathetic, and humorous. There is much of the picturesque in a paper on "The Superstitions of the Turks." Miss Thomas's "Crenida" continues the chief feature of *London Society*. The interest of this instalment is chiefly psychological, arising from the powerful delineation of one of those "problematic natures" in the study of which Goethe took such delight.

The *Month* has a learned article by Dr. Northcote contending that the Roman catacombs were exclusively Christian places of sepulture; and an attempt to explain away St. Hippolytus's charges against Pope Callistus. The *University Magazine* has a new and acceptable feature in the shape of a monthly letter from each of the Universities. We have also to remark Mr. W. M. Rossetti's miniature biography of Shelley, a portrait and memoir of Sir J. Lubbock, and the continuation of Mrs. Boole's very interesting records of her husband.

The "Midwinter" number of *Scribner's Monthly* teems with good articles and excellent woodcuts. The most interesting contribution in both points of view is a collection of reminiscences of President Lincoln by a newspaper correspondent, intimately acquainted with him during the latter part of his official residence at Washington, with a fine and previously unpublished portrait of the President, and a facsimile of one of his last letters.

The following magazines have also been received:—The Atlantic Monthly (with which is incorporated the Galaxy), Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, Sunday Review, St. James's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Great Industries of Great Britain, Men of Mark, Picture Gallery, Familiar Wild Flowers, Industrial Art, Science Gossip, Garden, Gardener's Magazine, Gardeners' Chronicle, Science for All, Golden Childhood, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Sylvia's Home Journal, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Ladies' Treasury, Milliner and Dressmaker, and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Golden Hours, and Weekly Welcome.

H.M.S. TÉMÉRAIRE.

One of the most powerful ships of the British naval squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Hornby, which entered the Dardanelles on Thursday, the 24th ult., but which returned to Besika Bay in obedience to counter-orders received during the passage up the Strait, was H.M.S. Téméraire, an ironclad turret-ship, armed with four guns weighing 25 tons each and four guns of 18 tons weight. A pair of the larger 25-ton guns of this ship are mounted on barbettes on revolving open platforms, rather than turrets, properly so called, but with carriages made to be elevated and lowered, by hydraulic machinery, so as to allow of the guns being loaded while under cover, when they have descended, and of their being afterwards raised to the upper level for the moment of aiming and firing. The time required for all the necessary operations, lowering the gun, loading, raising the gun, rotating the platform, aiming and laying the gun, and firing, is less than a minute and a half between its discharges, with a projectile weighing 530 lb. and a gunpowder charge of 85 lb. Very good shooting practice has been made at 1200 yards' range, in a rolling open sea outside the Nab Light, when this apparatus was tested on board the Téméraire in the presence of Rear-Admiral H. Boys, Director of Naval Ordnance; the extreme range is 2600 yards. The broadside batteries of the Téméraire consist of the other two 25-ton guns and the four 18-ton guns. It is the scene on the barbettes of this ship which is represented in our large Engraving, with the gun raised in the firing position, and laid "ready to fire;" but though we have good reason for national self-congratulation in the fact of our possessing ships and guns so formidable to an enemy, we hope there will be no occasion to use them, for offensive or defensive warfare, either in the Dardanelles or anywhere else.

Lieutenant F. J. Palmer, R.N., gave a lecture at the London Institution last Monday evening on the History of the Torpedo, in which he gave a brief historical summary of all that is known of the employment of such weapons.

At a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Glasgow on Tuesday it was agreed by a majority of 56 to 16 votes to proceed to libel the Rev. Fergus Fergusson, of Queen's Park church, for holding and expressing opinions contrary to the doctrines of the Church and the principle of the Confession of Faith. It was also agreed to suspend Mr. Fergusson until the settlement of his case.



BARBETTE TURRET OF U.S.S. TÉMÉRAIRE, ONE OF THE FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES: GUN PRACTICE—"READY TO FIRE!"

PARLIAMENT.

THE BRITISH FLEET AND THE DARDANELLES.
LORDS.

Though the excitement produced by Mr. Layard's alarmist telegrams on Thursday week was conspicuous by its absence the following evening within the walls of St. Stephen's, yet a small crowd gathered outside the House of Peers and vociferously cheered the Earl of Beaconsfield, and in both Chambers Ministerial statements of grave import were made. Surely never were reasons for a weighty resolution on the part of Government advanced more plausibly or in more moderate language than was the case when Lord Derby explained, yesterday week, the grounds for ordering a few ironclads to proceed to Constantinople. His Lordship was at length able to say that he had obtained from Mr. Layard the terms of the Armistice concluded between Russia and Turkey; and he remarked that one of the conditions was that the Turks should retire from the lines protecting Constantinople. As a consequence, the Russians could enter the capital whenever it might please them to do so. Disorder and anarchy might be the consequence of a Russian occupation of the city. The noble Earl went on to say—

We have many British subjects there, we have many vessels under the British flag there, we have many interests of various kinds to consider and protect, and, after full consideration, we have thought it right that not the Fleet itself, but a detachment, should go up to afford in case of need protection, first to our own subjects, and next, if it is required, to any others who may be in danger from the state of the popular feeling, or in the event of popular outbreak (Loud cheers).

The Foreign Secretary added that this determination had been communicated to the other European Powers, one of which had applied to the Porte for permission to send its fleet into the Dardanelles. Subsequently, replying to Earl Granville, the noble Earl said he understood the firman previously granted by the Porte would be sufficient authority to enable our ships to pass the forts of the Dardanelles.

But on Monday (again in answer to Earl Granville), Lord Derby had briefly to state that when the British Fleet arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles it was found that the Turkish officers in command of the forts had not received the necessary instructions to allow the ships to pass; and thereupon the Admiral "very properly declined the responsibility of passing the forts without further instructions, and returned to Besika Bay." However, his Lordship hoped that the result of the communications going on with the Porte would be that in a short time all difficulties would be removed, and that the fleet would be able to proceed to Constantinople. It further appeared that three foreign Governments had applied for firmans for a similar purpose. Lord Derby informed the House on Tuesday that two of these Powers were France and Italy, to whom firmans had not been granted, as neither intended at present to act upon them. As for the question of the British Fleet and the Dardanelles, his Lordship hoped in forty-eight hours "to be in a position to state that the intention which was announced by the Government some days ago has been carried into effect and that the ships are at Constantinople." All the Powers had agreed to attend the Conference, and the place of meeting was now the only remaining difference. Here it may be mentioned that the cautious, albeit firm and prudent, tone of Lord Derby's generally satisfactory answers does not appear to have accorded with the valorous sentiments of a small but loud section of the Conservative Party. This hot-headed section has been formed into a caucus of a belligerent character, we are told; but we are glad to believe that the Earl of Derby has not yet occasion to repeat the couplet used by another Stanley in the House of Commons the other night—namely, that

Parties are much like fish, 'tis said,
The tail directs them—not the head.

Resolving itself into a kind of superior vestry after Lord Derby had made his Eastern statements on Tuesday, the House became quite bucolic under the influence of the Duke of Richmond, who introduced the Cattle Plague Bill. This measure, which is to absorb previous Acts on the same subject, proposes to carry out some of the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Cattle Plague. The foot-and-mouth disease, pneumonia, and Cattle Plague are to be suppressed by restrictions in the transport of beasts, the isolation of affected cattle, and the slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of landing. The bill, moreover, is to provide for a better supply of milk, by insuring adequate supervision of dairies.

On Thursday, in answer to Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby said: The questions which the noble Earl puts to-night are of a very precise and definite character. I am prepared to answer them, but in the present state of affairs it will be better that I should do so briefly, avoiding details, which will be found in papers shortly to be laid before your Lordships. In answer to the first question, the ships sent up are at Constantinople, or, more strictly speaking, at Prince's Island, two miles below the city itself. The Admiral has been ordered to place them in such a manner as will be most conducive to their safety, and to the object he has in view. In answer to the second question—whether they have gone up at the request of the Sultan or not—I have to inform your Lordships that we communicated at once with that Government on the subject. I telegraphed to Mr. Layard explaining the absolute necessity for the ships going, and also communicated with the Turkish Ambassador in this country. The result is, that although the Turkish Government has offered a formal protest against the passing of the Dardanelles by the fleet, it has taken no steps to oppose their passage. We should, of course, have respected the objections taken by the Porte, but under the circumstances the Government of the Porte should not entertain any feeling of hostility or jealousy to this country. We therefore took it upon ourselves to act in the matter independently. With regard to the acts of the other European Governments, I am afraid I have nothing to add to what I stated on Tuesday. The French and Italian Governments authorised their Ambassadors to apply for firmans, but if they obtain them I do not know whether they will act upon them. With regard to the Austrian Government, I am not at present in a position to state what they will do. As regards the Russian occupation of Constantinople, your Lordships have seen a circular telegram which has appeared in all the newspapers, and yesterday I received this:—

"The British Government had announced to us that they were about to dispatch a portion of their fleet to Constantinople for the protection of life and property of British subjects, whose security, according to information they had received, was threatened. We contemplate sending a portion of our troops temporarily into Constantinople for precisely the same purpose, with this distinction—that our protection, if there were occasion for it, would be extended to all the Christians. The two Governments, therefore, would be fulfilling a duty of humanity common to both. Consequently this act, pacific in its nature, could not assume any character of mutual hostility.

We do not admit that the cases of our ships before Constantinople and the military occupation of the city are analogous.

That is our opinion; and I have written a despatch in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's telegram to that effect. Lord Dunsany: May I inquire if the whole of the fleet has passed up the Dardanelles? The Earl of Derby: Not the whole of it.

COMMONS.

The intimation that the Government had dispatched a portion of our Mediterranean Fleet to Constantinople, and the withdrawal of Mr. Forster's amendment, lessened the interest in the closing stage of the debate on the vote of credit yesterday week. Sir Stafford Northcote, in making hon. members acquainted with the step taken by the Ministry, entered more fully than Lord Derby did into the terms of the armistice communicated by Mr. Layard, and, by implication, justified the sending of British ships-of-war, on the grounds that the Russians were virtually in command of the lines for the defence of Constantinople, and had the power of entering that city at will. At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not omit to mention that the fleet was sent for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of British subjects. It would be needless now to dwell upon the resumed debate on the vote of six millions further than to say that the Marquis of Hartington announced that, whilst reserving liberty of action in the future, he would not oppose the Government proposal; the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not promise that some of the money would not be spent, and assured hon. members that the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey would be looked after by our representative at the Conference; Mr. Gladstone delivered a final philippic against the vote; Mr. Forster and Mr. W. H. Smith were also among the speakers; and the division resulted in a majority of 204 for the Government—328 against 124. On the report being brought forward on Monday, the most noteworthy feature was a remarkably outspoken address from Mr. Cowen, intensely antagonistic to Russia, full of sympathy with Turkey, and warmly supporting the Eastern policy of the Government, the hon. member for Newcastle regretting the time had gone by—

When none were for a party,
But all were for the State.

Mr. Cowen's eloquent speech was heartily cheered on the Ministerial side of the House, but his own side was silent, and Mr. Gladstone thought the hon. member's contribution to the debate far from judicious. Eventually, however, the report of the vote of credit was agreed to amid demonstrations of satisfaction. The remainder of the evening was mainly occupied with a discussion of the Home Secretary's Factories and Workshops Bill, which was read the second time, after Mr. Cross had prevailed upon Mr. Tennant to withdraw his resolution to the effect that all trades should be placed on the same footing with regard to protective and restrictive regulations. Sir Charles Dilke then succeeded in obtaining the second reading of his voters and registration bills, which were referred to the Select Committee on Municipal Registration Bill.

Tuesday was chiefly devoted to the second reading, after much opposition, of the Manchester Water Bill, which is to empower the Corporation of that city to obtain a supply of water from the lake of Thirlmere. The measure was referred to a Select Committee. Under the somnolent influence of the debate on Church Livings, originated by Mr. Leatham, the House gradually became small by degrees and beautifully less, and was soon counted out.

On Wednesday Mr. Biggar's bill to facilitate the registration of voters in Ireland was negatively by 131 to 96 votes; and there was a brief debate, which was adjourned, on Mr. Ramsay's measure for assimilating the law of England with regard to valuation to that of Scotland. The Consolidated Fund Bill for the £6,000,000 was read the first time.

On Thursday the Marquis of Hartington said: I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it is in his power to give any information to the House with reference to the movements of the Mediterranean fleet, and also with reference to the negotiations with the Porte on the subject of the passage of the fleet through the Dardanelles, which he stated on Monday were in progress. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: I stated, or at all events referred, on Monday to the fact that a communication had been made to the Porte to ascertain whether permission would be given, or whether a firman would be given, for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles. That firman was refused; but her Majesty's Government thought it right to direct the ships to proceed, and they did proceed accordingly. The Governor of the Straits protested against their passing, but, in compliance with the orders they had received, they passed. No material opposition was offered, and they are by this time, I presume, anchored in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. I may, perhaps, mention that a communication has been made by the Russian Government, to the effect that, in view of the intended sending of the fleet by her Majesty's Government to the neighbourhood of Constantinople, they would consider whether they should not themselves occupy Constantinople. In answer to that, her Majesty's Government have sent a communication, which will be laid upon the table to-night, in which they protest against this view, and state that they cannot acknowledge that the circumstances are in any way parallel or that the dispatch of British ships for the purpose indicated justifies such a step. Sir L. Palk: I beg to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question, of which I have given him private notice, whether her Majesty's Government adhere to their repeated declarations to the effect that this country would not view with indifference even a temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russian troops; and whether her Majesty's Government have caused it to be distinctly understood by the Russian Government that they cannot in any way admit the validity of the alleged pretence that the entry of the British fleet into the Bosphorus absolves the Russian Government from its promises and pledges on the subject? The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I think the answer I have just given to the noble Lord's question is practically an answer to this. The Government, of course, adhere to their declarations.—The Marquis of Hartington: I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman if he is in a position to state whether any other European Power has already sent any ships into the neighbourhood of Constantinople, or whether he is aware that it is the intention of any Power to order their ships to go there. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: No other Power has at present sent any ships. I am not at present in a position absolutely to state what are their intentions. It will be more convenient to state that to-morrow. Mr. Lowe: The right hon. gentleman stated just now that "no material opposition" was offered to the passage of the fleet. Will he explain the meaning of that phrase, and state what opposition was offered? The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I am sorry if I used a wrong epithet. What I meant was that nothing in the way of force was used, and simply that a protest was made—a distinct verbal protest on the part of the Governor of the Straits. On the motion of Sir W. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered

to issue for York, on account of the acceptance by Mr. James Lowther of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (£6,000,000) Bill, Mr. E. Jenkins criticised the conduct of the Government on the Eastern Question, and deprecated some of the language used as insulting to the dignity of the Czar. He considered that the conduct of the Russian Government had been more dignified, generous, and straightforward than that of her Majesty's Government. The whole police of her Majesty's Government, he thought, had been unwise and dangerous, and he charged Austria with designs to clip and limit the freedom of the people inhabiting the Turkish provinces. He called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the House an assurance that it was not intended in any way to limit the freedom of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should not be tempted by the speech he had just heard to answer the hon. member for Dundee. With regard, however, to the charge of want of candour, he denied that there had been any unnecessary reservation in the statements he had made on behalf of the Government. Mr. Gladstone, referring to the point raised in regard to Austria, remarked that it was one of great importance, and he echoed the hon. member for Dundee's aversion to any alliance with that or any other Power that would result in a limitation of the freedom of the European subjects of the Porte. He hoped, however, that there would be no further division on the question. He believed the views he and his friends entertained were those held by the majority of the English people, but as far as the House was concerned the prevalent feeling there had been already tested. Sir R. Peel did not wish it to go forth that it was the policy of English Ministers to consult Russia. It was for them to consult the dignity and interests of their own country. Lord R. Montague denied the assumption of Mr. Gladstone that the Turk was a tyrant, and argued that, if the Greek were to be substituted for the Mohammedan, a tyranny of the most grinding and oppressive character would be established. The noble Lord having denounced the hypocritical lovers of freedom in that House, was called to order, both by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Gladstone. After having been ruled out of order by the Speaker, Lord R. Montague withdrew the words objected to, and went on to complain of the tone and temper of the language used towards Austria, without whose alliance, he argued, England could not go into the approaching Conference as a strong Power. Sir John Lubbock likewise deprecated the attack made by Mr. Jenkins upon Austria, and recommended a cordial union between England, Austria, and Germany. Sir G. Campbell expressed his belief that in the orders just given to the fleet her Majesty's Government had committed an act of war, which our interests in Constantinople did not justify. Lord Elcho supported the policy of the Government. Sir C. Dilke charged the hon. members on the Ministerial side of the House with inconsistency, who, whilst professing an absolute approval of the Government policy, had but a few hours since joined in an effort meant to rid the Cabinet of the present Foreign Minister. Sir Wilfrid Lawson observed that in the altered aspect of affairs he would no longer persevere in his intention to use all the forms of the House to defeat the vote; but if, in consequence of a Russian occupation of Constantinople, if the Government said that they intended to fight, those with whom he acted would offer every opposition to their obtaining this money. Mr. Parnell remarked upon what he described as the dispirited and dejected looks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the altered demeanour of his supporters. Mr. Monk urged the Government to state with what object they had sent the fleet to the Sea of Marmora. Mr. Biggar contended that it was too late for the Government to ask for this vote. Mr. Forster, whilst deprecating a division or a prolongation of this discussion, argued that the mere fact of a Russian occupation of Constantinople was not sufficient to justify her Majesty's Government in resorting to hostilities. After a few words from Mr. B. Denison and Mr. Dillwyn, the bill was read the second time; as was also the Exchequer Bonds, &c., Bill. The County Government Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Slater-Booth, was next proceeded with, and occupied the House for the rest of the night.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Baron Dembowski, for researches into double stars.

The tenth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary will be held at Willis's Rooms, to-day (Saturday)—the French Ambassador in the chair.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the good service pension of £150 a year to Colonel-Commandant John W. A. Kennedy, R.M.L.I., void by the promotion of Colonel-Commandant J. H. Stewart.

At the annual meeting of the Mining Association of Great Britain, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, Mr. Thomas Knowles, M.P., was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

The Mansion House Committee of the Indian Famine Fund met on Monday, under the presidency of Alderman Sir Thomas White. The fund amounted to £510,000, including £4000 received during the day from Sydney (Australia).

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday evening over a public meeting at the Shoreditch Townhall in support of the bill for giving the franchise to women, Miss Helen Taylor and Mrs. Fenwick Miller being among the speakers.

The Leathersellers' Company has voted £546 for distribution among London charities: the Brompton Hospital and University Hospital were granted 30 guineas each, eight other institutions 20 guineas each, and 30 others 10 guineas each.—The Dyers' Company has given £10 to the Artisans' Institute.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2584, and the deaths numbered 1813. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 10 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 138 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 55 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 114 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 306 deaths were referred against 304 and 266 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths exceeded by 68 the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 541, 455, and 448 in the three previous weeks, rose again to 502 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 85: of these, 327 resulted from bronchitis. In the Greater London 3181 births and 2136 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 35.1 deg., being 3.9 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 3.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 65.7 hours.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

George Cruikshank was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery on Saturday afternoon last. The pall-bearers were Lord Houghton (ever foremost in recognising literary and artistic worth), Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the Midland Railway, General M'Murdo, and the present writer. Mr. Charles Landseer, who is verging upon eighty years, and who must have known George for sixty years at least, may be presumed to have appeared at the funeral as the Representative of the Royal Academy of Arts. I failed to notice any other members of that distinguished body in the chapel or at the grave. But my eyes are failing me, and, besides, one does not go to a dear friend's burial for the purpose of staring about; so perhaps Mr. Millais, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Frith, and other prominent R.A.s were present somewhere, after all. Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Yates, Mr. John Sheehan, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Grancisen, and a fair sprinkling of artists and men of letters were, I am told, on the ground; but I am not at all surprised to have noticed so few of the younger generation there. George Cruikshank had outlived almost everything except his own indomitable animal spirits—which flagged not to the last—and the love and veneration of his family and a few very ancient friends. I think that Mr. Hall told me that he had known him since 1820; and yesterday, reading the "Noctes," I find Christopher North in 1822 speaking in the most admiring manner of "Little Cruikshanks." For many long years the critics insisted on adding a superfluous "s" to George's surname.

Dr. Charles Mackay (who wrote the poetic text to "The Bottle," and who was one of George's fastest friends) bids me not forget that, albeit born in London, the great artist was by lineage more than parcel-Scott. His father, Isaac Cruikshank, was the son of a Lowlander, who held at one time an appointment in the customs at Leith, and his mother was a Highland woman, strong, active, resolute, stern, of the Helen Macgregor type. The mysterious James Gilray, George Cruikshank's forerunner and to some extent contemporary (his last published plate bears the date 1811), was likewise of Scottish extraction; and when we remember Robert Strange, engraver, a Scot; William Hogarth, painter, engraver, and philosopher, a Cumberland man; and William Bewick, engraver, naturalist, and moralist, a Northumbrian, it will be admitted, I think, that the Northern chalcographic artists "bulk large in the forefront" of English fame.

The amateur pantomime of the "Forty Thieves," performed last Wednesday at the Gaiety Theatre, and which may be qualified as a brand new "motley-clad," built on the old lines of the Fielding and Savage Club festivals (both of which were witnessed by Royalty), seems to have been a very brilliant affair. Cynics might object that this is not precisely the time for tomfoolery, and they might liken the Gaiety gambadoes to a "Fête Napolitaine dansée sur un volcan;" but the noble and gallant amateurs who turned over head and heels so deftly the other night may have been of Figaro's opinion, that it behooves us to laugh when we can because we know not how soon we may be called upon to weep. I hear Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Harlequin spoken of in terms of the highest commendation; but an enthusiastic critic in a daily paper slightly out-Herods Herod in praising Mr. Gilbert's "dumb motions," which, according to the critic, "describe in pantomime the mission of Harlequin, and express by turns, and in accurate order, reflection, astonishment, contemplation, admiration, grace, submission, and, as a climax, invisibility."

Now, the "dumb motions" of Harlequin represent nothing of the kind pictured by the enthusiastic critic—that is to say, according to the immemorial traditions of the Italian mimetic stage, introduced into this country by Manager Rich (Lunn). The "motions" (executed with astonishing rapidity by the hands) have reference only to the Senses, and are five in number. It is absurd to talk of a motion symbolising "grace," when Harlequin is the essential form of grace himself; and a little acquaintance with metaphysics would convince the critic that reflection and contemplation, admiration and astonishment, are convertible terms. Again, Harlequin's "receipt of fern-seed" is symbolised not by a "motion," but by his mask. When he wears his visor up he is visible; when it is down he is invisible—or supposed to be so.

Re Sir Henry Wotton, diplomatist, deceased. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, commenting on a question recently put by Mr. Gladstone to Lord Tenterden, "For what purposes are Ambassadors maintained at foreign Courts?" pertinently quotes Sir Henry Wotton as to Ambassadorial functions—*Legatus est vir bonus peregrini missus ad mentendum reipublice causâ*. The correspondent shrinks, from motives of delicacy, from anglicising the definition; but it was "englished" long ago by Sir Henry himself. "An Ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." The sentence, inscribed in the album of his friend Christopher Flecamore, at Augsburg, subsequently got Sir Henry into great trouble. It was dug up, after eight years' quiet entombment in Flecamore's book, by one Jasper Scioppius, a Romanist, "a man of a restless spirit and a malicious pen," and was quoted by him as a specimen of the perfidious political principles professed by the Ambassadors of King James I. Sir Henry was then at Venice; and the unfortunate "Vir bonus" was scratched with a diamond on the glass windows of the Venetian gondolas. An odd way of advertising; but there were Venetian Willings, it would seem, as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Mem: As a sayer of wise political things, Sir Henry Wotton equals Talleyrand and Sir William Temple, and has only been surpassed by Bacon and Selden. An admirable Wottonian maxim in diplomacy, far more profound than the "Vir bonus," is—"An Ambassador should always speak the truth. For you shall never be believed when you speak it; and by this means your truth will secure yourself if you should ever be called to account; and 'twill also put your adversaries to a loss in all their disquisitions and undertakings." A most ingenious State paradox. As wary was the advice which he gave Milton when the poet came to take leave of him before going abroad. "I pensieri stretti ed il viso sciolto." "A free face, with thoughts fast bound." For sage shrewdness commend me to Sir Henry's dicta. "Hanging is the worst use a man can be put to." "A chimney with a good fire in it, *Optimus Secretariorum*—the best keeper of secrets."

Ever since Prince Bismarck's melancholy and memorable metaphor of the French being left to "cook in their own gravy," the formidable German Chancellor has been credited with an insoluble continuity of political jokes, more or less *ben trovato*. The last one is to the effect that, when the Prince was told that the English Fleet had been ordered to pass the Dardanelles to counteract the possible effect of the entry of a portion of the Russian army into Constantinople, his Highness replied that "he was unable to perceive what fish could do against horses." That may be; but it is, nevertheless, undeniable that on one well-known historical occasion horses were

enabled to act very effectually against ships. It is a fact that, during General Moreau's campaign in Holland, in the wars of the First Revolution, a squadron of Dutch line-of-battle ships was captured by two regiments of French hussars. The Dutchmen, it may be explained, were fast frozen in the ice; so that the victory was a kind of "rinking" one of the "outside edge" order.

Good old Pio Nono! A kind correspondent has forwarded to me the copy of a very naïve inscription, which may be read just now with some interest. It is from the wall of a humble cottage just outside Sinigaglia, a fashionable watering-place a few miles from Ancona:—

MDCCCXLVI.
Sappi O Passaggiro
Che in questa casipola,
Data dal Conte Mastai-Ferretti
Ai coloni de' loro campi,
Pio IX. P. O. M.
Fu lattato
Con me
Domenico Governatori,
Dalla Madre mia,
Marianna Chiavini.
Oh! se la cara veccharella
Oggi visse,
Quanta Consolazione!
Quanta Festa!!

Which may be thus "englished":—"MDCCCXLVI. Know, O Passer By, that in this cottage, given by Count Mastai Ferretti to the peasantry of his estates, Pius IX. P. O. M. was Suckled, together with myself, Domenico Governatori, by my mother, Marianna Chiavini. Oh! if the dear, good old woman were now alive, what consolation, what joy, it (the knowledge of the illustrious rank attained by her foster-son) would be to her." The mention of the maiden name of Domenico Governatori's mother is curious and characteristic. Madame Mère, to the end of her life, always spoke of herself as "Letizia Ranolini, Madre de' Bonaparte."

I was deterred by unavoidable circumstances from attending a lecture delivered by Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., at the House of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening last on "The Systems of Cremation in use upon the Continent." It would be more strictly accurate, perhaps, to say that Mr. Eassie simply read a paper on this important topic, since I gather that his discourse contained nothing of a directly argumentative character. There are few persons, I apprehend, who, after having visited the airy and cheerful Columbaria of Rome, and afterwards explored the dank and gloomy Catacombs, have not—for the time, at least—acknowledged the abstract merits of "urn burial." But unconquerable prejudice seldom fails to reassert its empire after a time; and objections to cremation are strengthened by the reflection that it is a purely pagan manner of disposing of the dead. Will the prejudice ever be vanquished, I wonder? Meanwhile, no harm can be done by thorough and temperate ventilation of the question.

Mem.: It is curious to note that Dryden has in two magnificent passages vindicated the claims of cremation and of "earth to earth" burial respectively. The heroic stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell conclude with these lines:—

His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest
Where piety and valour jointly go.

But Dryden also wrote the tremendous verses:—

When rattling bones together fly
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the skeletons are spread
Those clothe the flesh, and life inspires the dead;
The sacred poets first shall hear the sound
And foremost from the tomb shall bound,
For they are covered with the lightest ground.

Thus the Cremation Society and Mr. Seymour Haden might equally claim "Glorious John" as an advocate. G. A. S.

MR. STANLEY AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The scene at St. James's Hall on the evening of Thursday week, at the special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, to hear Mr. H. M. Stanley upon his recent travels in Central Africa, is the subject of an Illustration. The chair was occupied by Sir Rutherford Alcock, president of that society; and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon, and with the Duke of Sutherland, and Midhat Pasha, late Prime Minister of Turkey, with Ibrahim Pasha, sat on the front bench; while seats on the platform, beside the President, were occupied by Lord Houghton, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt (father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone), the German, Chinese, and Portuguese Ambassadors, and several famous African travellers—Sir Samuel Baker, Colonel Grant, and Commander Cameron. Most of these distinguished persons are to be identified among the figures represented in our Engraving. Mr. Stanley's figure is shown in the act of speaking. He was heard with great interest and attention; and the vote of thanks to him was moved by the Prince of Wales and seconded by Sir Samuel Baker. His Royal Highness afterwards shook hands with Mr. Stanley, and congratulated him upon his remarkable achievement in the exploration of the Congo, and upon his escape from so many perilous adventures in his vast overland journeys across the African continent. On Saturday evening Mr. Stanley was entertained by the members of the Royal Geographical Society and others at the banquet in Willis's Rooms; the chair being there again taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock. In his speech upon this occasion, Mr. Stanley vindicated himself from the accusations which had been brought against him upon the ground of unnecessary fighting and bloodshed in his dealings with some native tribes at Bambireh, of which we may hear more. The special publication connected with our Journal, containing a series of illustrations of Mr. Stanley's Travels in Central Africa, from the original Sketches by his own hand, with a commentary and narrative by G. A. Sala, has been fully appreciated by the public, as is proved by its rapid sale within a very few days of its first issue on Wednesday week.

A private subscription ball, in aid of the funds of St. Saviour's Hospital, will be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting, agreed to borrow a further sum of £115,000, making in all £2,901,580, to be borrowed up to the present time from the Public Works Loan Commissioners for providing schools. The debate on the proposed additional school accommodation in the City was resumed, and again adjourned.—The annual gathering of the teachers employed by the London School Board was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 8th inst., and was attended by several members of the board. The teachers have formed an association for professional purposes, as a means of communication between themselves and the board. The programme included a concert, drawing-room entertainments, and a ball.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Life-Boat," song, by H. F. Limpus (R. Cocks and Co.). The nautical sentiment of the words of this song is well expressed in the robust and well-marked melody to which they are allied. "The Cuckoo's Concert," song, by H. P. Danks (same publishers), is a pretty and taking melody, which, as well as the accompaniment, is extremely simple and easy. Equally pretty, but somewhat more sentimental in style, is "The Moss Rose and the Laurel," by the same, also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co., who likewise issue two spirited pianoforte pieces, "Mid-Lothian" and "Tweedside," founded on Scottish airs, by W. S. Rockstro, which are treated in a brilliant and effective style. "May Day" (Müller) and "Far Away" (Miss Lindsay) are two effective and pleasing transcriptions for the pianoforte—by Frederic Lemoine—of popular vocal pieces. These are also published by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

"Come cut, come out" ("Heraus! heraus!"), and "Now the Sea-girt Land Awakens" ("Heimwärts möcht ich ziehn"), are the concluding numbers of six vocal duets by Franz Abt, published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. Like their predecessors, these pieces are full of flowing, graceful melody, with effective contrasts and combinations of the voices; and will please much when rendered by two sympathetic singers.

"She reigns alone," ballad, by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. W. Bliss), Messrs. Metzler and Co. This is a melodious setting of some pretty lines by Mr. E. Oxenford. Like most of this lady's many vocal pieces, the music is simple yet expressive. "Sir Roland," song, by J. L. Molloy (same publishers), is somewhat in the heroic style, and gives good scope for vocal declamation.

Gavotte in A, by Hamilton Clarke (Metzler and Co.), is a pianoforte piece in which the quaint old dance form indicated by the title is well preserved. "Fête d'Été," caprice pour piano, par B. Tours (same publishers), is bright and showy, with a preponderance of dance rhythm. "The Fairy Isle," and "Flow'et Bells," both by W. Smallwood, are pretty little pianoforte pieces calculated to interest young players. These are also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

"Christian the Pilgrim," sacred cantata, by Wilford Morgan (Morgan and Co.). The text has been adapted by Mr. Arthur Mathison from the "Pilgrim's Progress;" and Mr. Morgan has supplied a series of choruses and solos—besides an introduction and other short instrumental pieces. The cantata will, doubtless, serve the purpose of many amateur choral societies.

"Cinq Mars," opéra en quatre actes et cinq tableaux, par Charles Gounod. This latest of the operatic works of the composer of "Faust" has recently been issued, through the firm of Messrs. Schott and Co., of Regent-street, in a well-engraved, portable edition, the orchestral portion of the score compressed for the pianoforte. The libretto, written by MM. Paul Poirson and Louis Gallet, is founded on the well-known historical novel of Alfred de Vigny, and deals with the romantic and tragic history of the unfortunate Count de Cinq Mars, who was executed on account of his complicity in a treasonable plot. Portions only of the music have as yet been heard in this country—an orchestral adaptation by Signor Ardit, introduced at last year's Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts, and the graceful ballet music given at a Crystal Palace concert. The opera contains many beauties, and much that is characteristic of the composer's individuality. We refrain now from lengthened comment on these, in the anticipation that the work may before long receive a stage performance here. Meantime, we draw attention to the opportunity now afforded by its publication for acquiring some knowledge of its merits, which, however, can only be fully developed in its intended theatrical surroundings.

"Parsifal," ein Bühnenweihfestspiel, von Richard Wagner (Schott and Co.). The eminent music publishers, of Mainz, Paris, Brussels, and London, have just issued this literary portion of Wagner's latest "opera-drama," the musical score of which is not yet completed. The poet-composer is understood to have bestowed his best powers on the music of this work, which is expected at least to equal, if it do not surpass, any of his previous productions. The poem, being especially intended for musical purposes, cannot fairly be estimated apart therefrom, and may be more properly spoken of in detail on some future occasion, when noticing the music to which it is allied. Meanwhile, it may be premised that the drama (which forms a sequel to "Lohengrin") is remarkable for that daring power which is peculiar to Wagner, and presents abundant scope for those musical and declamatory effects in which he excels. The performance of the work is expected to take place at Bayreuth in 1880.

"Biblioteca del Pianista." Under this general title the eminent publishing firm of Ricordi, of Milan, Rome, Naples, Florence, and London (Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital), is issuing a series of classical works, at prices which are surprisingly low, even in these days of cheapness. The earliest four numbers of the series comprise a selection from the compositions of Bach; and, more recently, the first of six numbers has been issued, all of which are to consist of works by Muzio Clementi, the father of the modern art of pianoforte playing. This great man was Italian by birth; and the publication now referred to is an appropriate tribute rendered by the greatest music-publishing firm of that country. The first number contains the easier pieces—sonatinas, preludes, exercises, and waltzes; and these are to be followed by a selection from the "Gradus ad Parnassum," and the most important of the sonatas. The work is well engraved and printed (in quarto form), and ninety-six pages are given for eighteenpence.

"Danze Celebri" is a cheap collection, similar in form and price to the above-named publication, of the best pieces of the several members of the Strauss family, all celebrated for their dance music. This is also published by Ricordi.

The solicitors to the incorporation movement at Merthyr have received a letter from the Privy Council notifying that their Lordships cannot at present recommend her Majesty to grant the town a charter.

During last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market, and on boats lying off that place, over six tons of fish as unfit for human food. The fish numbered 8435, and included 900 herrings, 125 lobsters, 120 plaice, 3500 smelts, 80 thornbacks, and 3700 whiting, and, in addition, 1 barrel of oysters, 1 bag of scallops, 33 bushels of periwinkles, 74 of sprats, 196 gallons of shrimps, 1 cwt. of eels.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the first week of February shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 86,716. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 21; but compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 1834 and 12,501 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 671, of whom 503 were men, 135 women, and 33 children under sixteen.



Duke of Sutherland.

H.R.H. Prince of Wales, Prince Imperial, and Midhat Pasha.

Rev. Dr. Moffat.

Mr. Stanley.

Sir Rutherford Alcock.

Commander Cameron, and
Chinese Ambassador.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.



THE CYLINDER SHIP CLEOPATRA, WITH THE OBELISK, AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



CLEOPATRA AT WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

The present position of the iron cylinder-vessel Cleopatra, in which the famous Egyptian obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," still lies encased, as on its late voyage from Biscay, and previously from Alexandria, known to all our readers, is seen in the Illustration we give this week. On Saturday last, by the arrangements of Mr. John Dixon, civil engineer, who has, with the assistance of his brother, Mr. Wayman Dixon, and of Captain Carter, in charge of this vessel at sea, successfully performed the whole work of removing the obelisk from Egypt to London, it was brought up to Westminster Bridge. It was first towed out of the East and West India Docks at Blackwall by the *Era*, a river tug belonging to the same owner, Mr. Watkins, as the sea-going tug *Anglia*, which lately fetched the obelisk vessel from Ferrol, on the north coast of Spain. When brought out into the Thames, the obelisk vessel was placed between two other steam-tugs, the *Trojan* and *Ajax*, hired from Messrs. Page and East, which were fastened alongside of her, to hold her in a straight course and prevent her swinging to either side of the channel. A company of invited spectators, amongst whom was Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, were on board the *Trojan*; and both the tugs were gaily dressed with flags of the Shipwrights' Company. The steam-launch of the Thames Conservancy Board, in charge of Captain James, the harbour-master, attended to keep the course clear; Admiral Hammaney and other members of that Board were in it. The Cleopatra had her mast unshipped because of the bridges, but Captain Carter displayed the Union Jack, the burgee, and the red ensign. Other vessels joined in a sort of procession, which came up the river with high tide, and reached Westminster Bridge about half-past one in the afternoon. The Cleopatra was moored, or lashed to a dredging-vessel, about one hundred yards above Westminster Bridge, near the Lambeth side at St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite the Houses of Parliament. Many visitors have been admitted to inspect this curious vessel, and to look at a portion of the surface of the inclosed obelisk, for which purpose an iron plate has been removed from the deck. It now rests with the Metropolitan Board of Works, unless Parliament take up the matter, to decide whether the obelisk shall be erected on the Thames Embankment in front of Adelphi-terrace. The site originally proposed, where the wooden model obelisk stood, in the garden of "Parliament-square," between Westminster Abbey and the Palace of Westminster, was shown in a view which we gave for one of our Special Supplements. That site having been found inadmissible, because of the underground railway, there is an opinion in favour of the lower end of St. James's Park, adjoining the Horse Guards' Parade; and this site is preferred by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, the munificent donor of £10,000 for the cost of bringing the obelisk to England, and by General Sir James Alexander, who was the first person to exert himself for that object. In the meantime, the wooden model is to be set up again on the Victoria Embankment, for people to see how it looks there.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square, have produced a new photograph of the Princess of Wales which is more than ordinarily successful. She is seated on the quarter-deck of the Osborne, and has just looked up from the book she holds in her hands. On the seat beside, a Scotch "Collie" is curled up comfortably after his kind, while another lies on the elevated couch behind her, and looks keenly forward. The photograph, which is about twenty-two inches by sixteen, shows part of the deck and bulwarks of the Osborne, and through the netting, which runs along the top of the latter, we catch a glimpse of the open sea. A picture is thus produced which would be attractive under any circumstances; but when it is considered that the central object of interest is a trustworthy portrait of the future Queen of England, it becomes nationally important. The value of the work is further enhanced from the fact of its being printed in permanent pigments; and, if Messrs. Marion and Co. are always as happy as they are in this case, which, with the exception of a very slight indistinctness in an unimportant part of the composition, is all that could be desired, their "new process" will be gladly accepted by the public as a success.

At the monthly meeting of the Graphic Society, on Wednesday evening, there was displayed a most interesting collection of the works of the late F. W. Topham. The power of the artist was exhibited both in water colour and oil, and it was interesting to notice that Topham worked easily and successfully in both, so that in some instances it was only by looking closely at the picture that the beholder could tell in which medium it was executed. In the early years of this Journal Mr. Topham was one of its most valued artist contributors.

Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, nephew of the late Sir C. Eastlake, has been appointed Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery.

At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy held in Edinburgh on Monday, Mr. W. E. Lockhart was elected an Academician, in the room of the late Mr. James Drummond.

The Brighton Spring Loan Exhibition of Modern Pictures, in the Royal Pavilion Gallery, is open daily.

The statue of the late Sir J. Cordy Burrows was unveiled last Thursday in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. An engraving of the statue, which is by E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Henry McDowell, of 29, St. Lawrence-road, North Kensington, has published a bronzed plaster bust of Pius IX.

At a meeting of the Leicester Town Council on Thursday it was decided to buy the Abbey Meadow, on the north side of Leicester, for the purpose of making a people's park.

Jewellery of the value of about £2000 was stolen from the residence of Mr. W. Currey, at Weybridge, on Friday night, the 8th inst. When the family were at dinner, the robbers entered Mrs. Currey's dressing-room by the window, which they reached by means of a ladder.

Nearly 4000 silkworkers are locked out in Macclesfield in consequence of a difference between the masters and the Weavers' Union as to the price to be paid for cutting up fringed scarves. Altogether there are now about 5000 silk hands idle through trade depression and the lock-out.

Last month sixty-six emigrant-vessels, having on board 1959 persons, went from the Mersey. Of these 1197 were English, 15 Scotch, 247 Irish, 363 foreigners, and 137 whose nationalities were not known. Their destination and numbers were—1496 to the United States, 230 to British North America, 79 to Australia, 76 to South America, 79 to the East Indies, 41 to the West Indies, 6 to China, and 32 to the West Coast of Africa. The figures are 150 in excess of the previous month.

NEW BOOKS.

The obscure continent of Africa is a painful riddle of geography and ethnology—with a past of dim pre-historic antiquity farther back than the earliest traditional migrations between the Nile and Euphrates—with a future of teeming millions of swarthy heathen, not to be exterminated by the advance of our colonisation—what a deal of interest there is in Africa! It is just now, and has been rendered for some years of late, by the adventures and the discoveries of recent travellers, Sir Samuel Baker, Dr. Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley, the most popular subject of geographical description. Our British military expeditions and responsibilities, too, in Abyssinia, in the land of the Ashantees and Fantees, and among the Kaffirs and Zulus, have repeatedly obliged us to turn our attention, sometimes reluctantly, to that piece of the earth's habitable surface. Mr. Stanford, the enterprising publisher at Charing-cross, has therefore adopted a judicious course in making his volume upon *Africa*, edited by Mr. Keith Johnston, the first of a most useful and convenient series of new works, his *Compendium of Geography and Travel*. The entire projected series, based in part upon a translation, and extension or improvement, of Hellwald's standard German work, "Die Erde und ihre Völker," will form a complete library of reference for geographical details, and a trustworthy index to all good modern books of travel and original description. Mr. Keith Johnston, who had already written, for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, an excellent general account of Africa, treating that division of the world as one whole, and had also contributed to the discussion of problems in African geography, was a most competent editor for the present volume. His own additions of fresh matter, indeed, to that which has been translated from the German, are very superior to all that Hellwald's work could supply. Indeed, it is to our own countrymen that the actual knowledge of Central Africa south of the Equator, and of all Eastern Africa, and of the Nile and the Niger, is almost entirely due, though Dr. Barth, Dr. Schweinfurth, and Gerard Rohlfs, have done more in some other regions, west of the Nile, and on the borders of the Sahara, and around Lake Tchad. The English geographer must then be fairly expected to have earlier made himself familiar with the precise details obtained by such laborious journeys of exploration, and to be more fully qualified for the task of combining their result in a general descriptive review. We therefore wish that Mr. Keith Johnston had discarded the previous German work altogether, and given us an entirely original treatise of his own, upon the lands and peoples of Africa. But what he has given us, aided by Mr. A. H. Keane as translator, and as the author of an appendix on African ethnology, must be pronounced good and useful work. His own special appendix, "On the Distribution of Rain in Africa," has greater interest than the mere abridgment and compilation of statements borrowed from various books of travel, which fill much space in the volume. It is a meteorological essay of considerable originality and scientific merit, endeavouring to explain the probable causes, whether from the position of Africa relative to the neighbouring land-masses of Asia and Europe, or from the contour of its seacoasts and their position with regard to the prevailing winds of the ocean at each side, or from the position of its mountain ranges near the shore, which have singularly affected the climate of different regions. Mr. Keane's analysis, too, of the language and race affinities between the different populations of Africa has a certain value. It is worth while to observe and remember that the true negro of the Gold Coast and Slave Coast is utterly distinct from the black or dusky tribes of the Lake region, the Congo and Zambesi, and from the Zulus and Kaffirs of South Africa. All these nations, covering about one third of the whole continent from the east to the west coast, belong to what is denominated the Bantu race, which seems to be very superior in mental capacity to the negro of Upper Guinea. The prospects of missionary Christianity and social civilisation are therefore much better in South Central Africa than north of the Equator; but the first step, in every region of Africa, must be to stop the internal slave trade, which can only be done by the resolute combined action of the British and Portuguese Governments. We are informed that this series of Mr. Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travel" will be next continued by a volume on Central America and South America, to be edited by Mr. H. W. Bates, which is likely to be a work of not less interest and importance than the one just noticed.

Now that the great war between Russia and Turkey has arrived at its termination, there is leisure for the amateurs of military performances to review the whole conduct of the late campaigns, instead of limiting their attention to particular events which were prominent in the news of each succeeding week or day. The republication of collected and revised letters from the Special Correspondents of our daily newspapers will therefore be acceptable reading for those who care to form a deliberate judgment of the strategic opportunities and abilities, as well as to know the actual victory or defeat, of the contending army-leaders. Captain C. B. Norman, who accompanied Sir Arnold Kemball, the British Commissioner at the head-quarters of Moukhtar Pasha in the Asiatic theatre of war from May to November, has reproduced his valuable letters to the *Times*, with some additions of statistical and historical matter, in a volume just issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, called *Armenia and the Campaign of 1877*. He tells his story in a direct, energetic, soldierly style of narrative, which contrasts favourably with the wordy circumlocution of some itinerant journalists. The bravery of the Turkish regular soldiers, and the admirable conduct of their Commander-in-Chief in Asia, are cordially acknowledged; but no writer has more vigorously denounced the crimes of many of the Pashas, the savage ferocity of the Kurds and other barbarians enlisted on the Turkish side, and the intolerable cruelties and iniquities of the Turkish administration. On the whole, Captain Norman's evidence has the effect of satisfying any disinterested reader that the overthrow of the Ottoman rule in Armenia was amply deserved, and is by no means to be regretted; and he entirely acquits the Russians, of having committed any excesses in the campaign, or having transgressed the laws and customs of civilised nations in warfare. He bears high testimony to the merits and services of Mr. Zohrab, the British Consul at Erzeroum, of whom so much good has already been reported. The author's opinion, frankly stated in his preface, that the military power of Russia has been vastly over-rated, and that it could never become formidable to our Indian empire, is worthy of consideration. His narrative, at any rate, is both interesting and instructive at the present moment; it is rendered the more easily intelligible by the aid of special maps and plans furnished to this volume. Another book upon the same topic is *The Armenian Campaign: a "Diary of the Campaign of 1877 in Armenia and Koordistan,"* by Mr. Charles Williams, one of the Special Correspondents with Moukhtar Pasha, which is published by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. It relates the incidents of the war in Asia from the beginning of June to the investment of Erzeroum in November, and it may be profitably read in connection with Captain Norman's narrative, the statements of the one being

collated with those of the other informant, to arrive at a more complete view of the entire course of these transactions.

Queen Victoria may be said to have commenced her reign under the auspices of the "great gentleman" whose career is commemorated in the two copious volumes entitled *Memoirs of the Right Honourable William, Second Viscount Melbourne*, by W. M. Torrens, M.P. (Macmillan and Co.); and to that fact, perhaps, more than to any conspicuous genius or any brilliant achievement, are to be attributed both the comparative vividness with which he is remembered and the favour with which his memory is regarded. At any rate, "some historic tribute," nobody can deny, "is due to the memory of a man who for the space of forty years took part in promoting every legislative change which subsequent experience has approved, and who in three successive reigns filled some of the most responsible offices of state." And, though the author of the memoirs under consideration may in his modesty wish "that some one more competent had undertaken the task of chronicling the best doings and sayings of Lord Melbourne," the reader, on the contrary, is likely to rejoice that the work has been accomplished by one so competent and, evidently, so sympathetic. It was a happy thought, indeed, when the author, having begun public life beneath the influence of Lord Melbourne, and having reflected that "time wears on, personal recollections fade, and contemporaries drop one by one into the grave," determined to wait no longer for some one else to fill the gap which he was himself so well qualified to occupy. It may be that at the outset the work will appear a little ponderous and overstocked with not very interesting details, whilst a sketch is given of the manner in which the family of Lord Melbourne came in for "the lands and honours of the Cokes;" but the account does not take up very many pages; and, be it mentioned with gratitude, there is an index whereby the reader may be guided in the search for any particular point from which it may seem desirable to commence. It will be sufficient here to remark that William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne, was not, as it were, born to the succession; for he was the second son of the first Viscount and of Lady Melbourne, the lovely and "only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, of Halmaby, in Yorkshire." William was from the first his mother's darling, and on the unexpected death of his elder brother, Peniston, he "became heir to the titles and estates of the family," on Jan. 24, 1805, though he did not succeed to them until July 22, 1828, when his father died. William Lamb was then just fifty years old; and although he had been some five-and-twenty years in Parliament, where he could always obtain a hearing, "yet he had not made a speech worth remembering, and the Cabinet—the crown of Parliamentary strivings—had never been conceded him." The House of Lords, to which distinguished commoners are wont to retire for rest from their glorious strife, was to be for him the arena in which he would render himself illustrious. He had already won golden opinions as Chief Secretary for Ireland, short as had been his tenure of the post—or, a cynic might suggest, for that very reason; and he was now to shine at the Home Office, and eventually to hold a long grasp of that Premiership which, singular to relate, he had with a sigh declared but a few months previously to be beyond the attainment either of himself or of the ambitious young man with whom he was at the time conversing, who did not scruple to express a hope of securing that position, and who is at the present time in possession of it under the style and title of Lord Beaconsfield. Such are the wonders brought to view by the whirligig of time. That Lord Melbourne was a successful Minister is as certain as fact; that he was a great Minister nobody probably will affirm. His success was apparently due to what was said of him by a colleague, that "he was a great gentleman." He had, moreover, a fine presence, and wealth, and wit, and humour; and such possessions, combined with geniality, will cause genius itself to kick the beam. The public life of Lord Melbourne is sufficiently interesting, and is handled in the volumes under consideration after a fashion which does the writer great credit; but it is Lord Melbourne's domestic life which has the most fascination, not only for the inquisitive lover of scandal, but also for the student of psychological mysteries as well as for the gentle reader whose heart is touched by a fellow-creature's troubles. William Lamb, for his wife died before he became Lord Melbourne, was indeed, as our author observes, "sorely tried in the relations of private life," and especially in his conjugal relations; the eccentricities of the wayward Lady Caroline Lamb, and her wild infatuation for Lord Byron and her still wilder indulgence in a sort of poetical competition with him, are only too notorious. Added to this, there was the constant anxiety and mortification of an imbecile son. Furthermore, Lord Melbourne had twice to undergo the ordeal of being publicly sued for damages by husbands who considered or affected to consider that they had to complain of him; once when Lord Brandon, and at another time when Mr. Norton, sought pecuniary salvage for real or pretended wounds inflicted upon them. Surely here was an excellent opportunity for a biographer to unlock the skeleton-cupboard, and to offer the gaping crowd a good long look at the ghastly contents; here was a chance of serving up a dish so spiced as to titillate the duldest palate. But the author, being a gentleman of high feeling as well as a senator of gravity and wisdom, had no idea of gratifying a morbid taste for scandal; he holds very different views. He, of course, cannot help touching upon such subjects as the intimacy between Lord Byron and Lady Caroline Lamb, the imbecility of Augustus Lamb, and the suspicions thrown upon the conjugal fidelity of Lady Brandon and Mrs. Norton; but his object, to the possible disappointment of scandal-lovers, has been rather to leave out all that was unnecessary than to introduce all that idle curiosity might hanker after. "Two or three subjects of a personal nature," he says, "I have abstained altogether from noticing, not because the fair discussion would, in my opinion, tend to depreciate the value set upon the character of the minister or the man, but because I reject as wholly untenable the claim of idle curiosity into the affairs of the dead, merely on the pretence that the living were illustrious;" and his sentiments are likely to command the assent of many and the respect of all. One of the most charming sketches is that of Elizabeth Milbanke, who married Sir Peniston Lamb, and to whom he may be said to have owed both his Irish and his English title, when he became Lord Melbourne, first in the former and then in the latter peerage; for she, with her beauty and aspirations and her lavishness and her social fascinations, seems to have accomplished what her indolent spouse would never, probably, have even dreamed of accomplishing of his own strength alone, though all her arts of persuasion could not induce him to take her dear son William to his heart as he had taken her first-born, but less dear, Peniston. She it is whom Reynolds painted in "Maternal Affection;" and she it is of whom Byron wrote: "I have had a letter from Lady Melbourne, the best friend I ever had in my life, and the cleverest of women." It is to be feared, however, that, as a preacher or a philosopher might say, her kingdom was essentially of this world; and she would, probably, have received some very uncomplimentary nickname from such a man as John Bunyan.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

Mr. William Simpson gave a lecture upon Illustrated Journalism last week, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mason Jackson, Art Editor of the *Illustrated London News*, who in introducing the lecturer, said that Mr. Simpson was well qualified to speak on the subject of Illustrated Journalism, for he had, as one of the Special Correspondents of the *Illustrated London News*, been round the world, and, consequently, his experience was wide and varied.

Mr. Simpson sketched the progress of illustrated journalism to the present day, and said it now formed almost a necessity of the civilised world. London alone had several well-established weekly illustrated journals. Australia, America, and the Cape each supported papers of the kind. In England there were also many technical and trade journals which were ably illustrated; and a recently introduced feature of our daily newspaper was the publication of plans, sketches of battles, and weather charts, and he believed that this would in future be found to be an increasing branch of the newspaper work.

The numerous comic papers had taken their rise in the rough political caricatures of Gilray, the late George Cruikshank, and others in the early part of the century, and now *Punch* and its rivals were looked upon with great favour.

Mr. Simpson then proceeded to describe the establishment of the *Illustrated London News*, and the mode in which the sketches sent by its correspondents in different parts of the world were quickly printed off and distributed to the public. He explained that a large size sketch was engraved on a block made of a great number of pieces, which were afterwards screwed together to form one complete picture. This was done in order to produce the sketches quickly, as otherwise it would be impossible—even if boxwood blocks of sufficient size could be obtained—to engrave and publish the incidents of a week in the following Saturday's edition. At present the forms of the *Illustrated London News* containing the engravings were put to press on Wednesdays, so that the numbers might be slowly printed off and the pictures produced in a clear condition; but a new machine would soon be introduced which would enable the paper to go to press twenty-four hours later, and yet to supply Paris and the remote country districts by Saturday.

In recounting his many eventful experiences in various parts of the world, Mr. Simpson said that his first and most important work upon arrival at his destination was to find the post-office, in order that his sketches might be dispatched without delay to England. His sketches of grand ceremonies and of the scenes of warfare were often taken under manifold disadvantages, and the hardships of a special correspondent's life were not a few; but every correspondent was upheld in his dangers and vicissitudes by a sense of duty to his editor and to the general public.

Mr. Simpson finished his lecture, which was exemplified by numerous sketches and engraved blocks, amid applause; and a unanimous vote of thanks to him brought the meeting to a close.

It is announced that a fortnight of country life, in the village of Halstead, near Sevenoaks, will be given, free of cost, to any poor London children, on the recommendation of any clergyman, surgeon, school-teacher, or other responsible person. Preference will be given to girls rather than to boys, and to delicate rather than to robust children; but a doctor's certificate of freedom from infectious complaints will be required. Children will be taken in rotation, as soon as there is room, from March 1 to Oct. 30. Application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSITER, at the South London Working Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

A special meeting of the commanding officers of metropolitan volunteer corps was held last Tuesday at the offices of the National Rifle Association, Pall-mall, to consider the subject of a field-day on Easter Monday next, and for other purposes. Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, South Middlesex Rifles, presided. After some discussion, it was decided that a field-day should be held, a committee was appointed to confer with the War Office authorities on the subject, and Lord Ranelagh undertook to make inquiries as to a suitable place of meeting.—The London Scottish, the 1st London Artillery, and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteer corps held their annual prize distribution and winter inspection on Saturday last; and the prizes of the 7th Lower Hamlets were distributed on the 7th inst. The successful competitors of the 49th Middlesex Rifles receive their prizes at the Guildhall to-day (Saturday).

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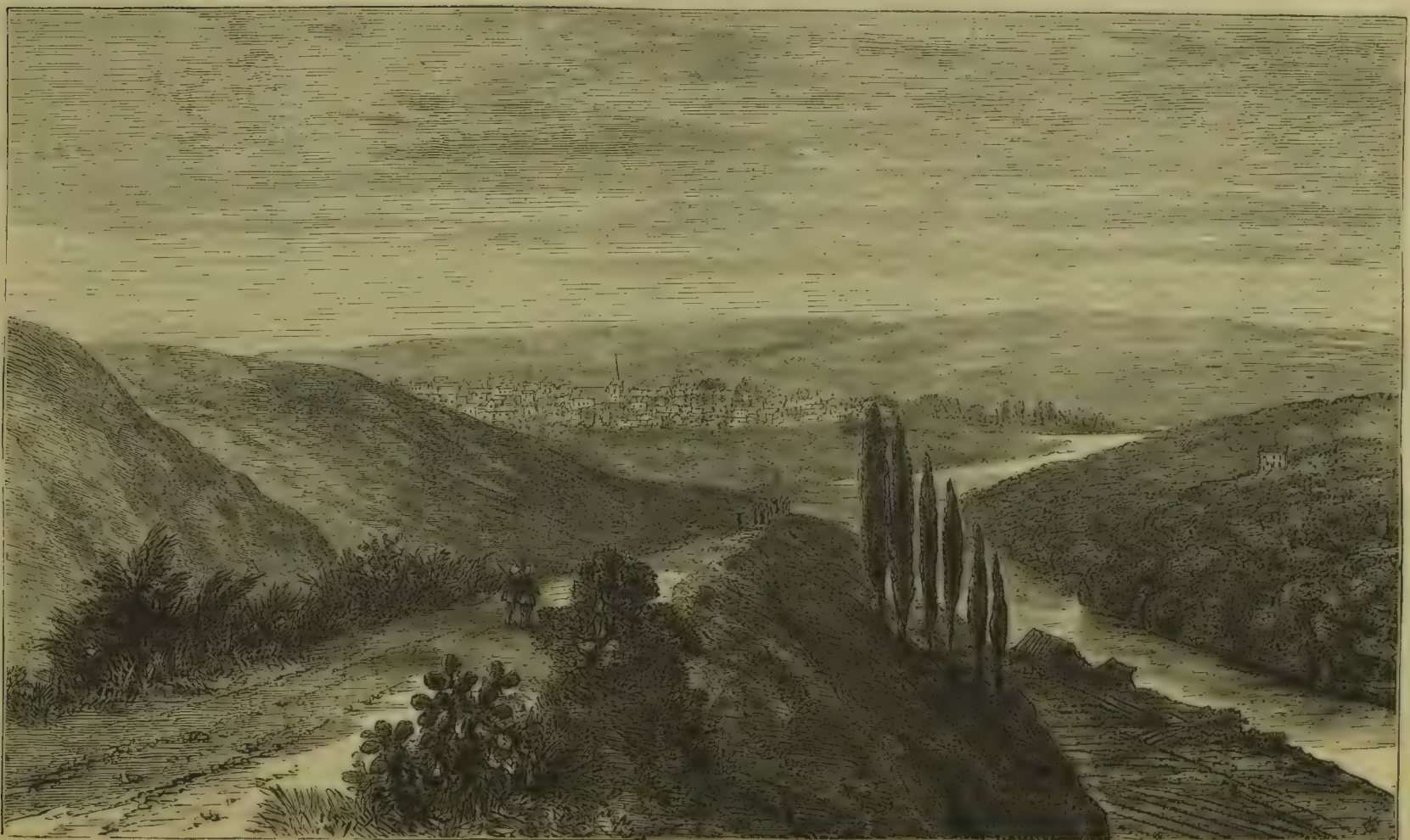
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THE LATE MR. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.



THE KAFFIR WAR: KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, FROM NEAR THE AQUEDUCT.

THE LATE GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

The death, at the venerable age of eighty-five, of this genial veteran, one of the most original men and artists we have known, has rather touched the popular heart. George Cruikshank had laboured for two entire generations of his countrymen, first to entertain them with the inventions of his admirable humorous and fantastic genius, but with equal zeal to convey wholesome moral instruction, and to correct social abuses or vices, earnestly desiring "to leave the world better than he found it." The reward of such endeavours in his public career, and of a blameless life in all domestic and personal relations, has been given him in a manifest degree of general esteem, not often bestowed on the cleverest men who have failed to make money by their work, and who have never sought or gained the favours of fashionable society. George Cruikshank, if he had, like some worldly successful artists, made his thousands a year, lived in high West-End style, frequented the houses of the nobility, and got the letters R.A. tacked on to his familiar name, or perhaps a "Sir" before it, could not have enjoyed a fuller measure of sincere regard in the minds of his countrymen. The friends who knew him best were most perfectly convinced that he never coveted or envied any of those conventional tokens of success. He was content to have frankly exercised, in self-chosen or congenial tasks, the extraordinary talent which Nature had implanted in him, and to have applied it, in his later years, to various benevolent efforts for the good of mankind, but more especially to the temperance cause, which he also preached on the platform and in private conversation. His pencil and engraving tools, at the time when they began to be applied to that special didactic purpose, were no longer directed by the same commanding powers of inventive imagination, by turns dramatic, satiric, almost sublime, pathetic, and queerly grotesque, which had inspired some of his early designs. There was a marked decline of productive mental energy in his old age, though his bodily strength and activity, with his hearty cheerfulness and alacrity of mood, were to the last conspicuous above many of those who might have called him father. His more recent aspirations to compass something in the region of high ideal art, whether in painting or sculpture, could only show that he possessed, after all, genuine refinement of taste, a capacity for appreciating, though not for executing, works of the finest classical character. It is, indeed, possible that, if his early training and employment had been conversant with forms of beauty, grace, and majesty, instead of the uncouth and whimsical ugliness belonging to the caricature style, Cruikshank might have been the Turner of figure-painting—as it were, the Shakespeare of that branch of art—displaying the widest range of conception and expression in his portraiture of diverse humours, and of the various passions and affections of our kind. He might, at any rate, have so become qualified to rival Hogarth, the most Shakespearean of our painters; but caricature and grotesque invention, which almost wholly engrossed the youth and prime manhood of our gifted contemporary, left his mind and hand no leisure for representing noble types and worthy aspects of human character. We believe that the consciousness of this deficiency in his art-education was one of the few causes for regret which George Cruikshank felt in looking back over his long and industrious life. It was rather as an atoning sacrifice to the ideal and beautiful, which compulsory bread-winning tasks had obliged him to neglect in his years of stronger performance, that he attended the Academy drawing classes, a sexagenarian pupil; and that he attempted feats of composition, historical and allegorical, which at least proved his admiration for grandiose pictures, like those of Rubens and other Old Masters. There is a touch of frank simplicity, and even of docile humility, in this self-betrayal on the part of a veteran artist, so greatly and justly renowned in his own peculiar line, which seems characteristic of the man. We do not propose here to relate the incidents of his not very eventful biography, that of a hard-working Londoner, bred up from boyhood to the profession of drawing for publishers, and to the allied arts of engraving on copper and steel, and that of etching, all which he practised as they served his occasions. He was born Sept. 27, 1792, a son of Isaac Cruikshank, whose etchings and coloured drawings of popular subjects were then in vogue. George and his brother Robert Cruikshank began such work almost in their childhood; and the reader who is curious about trivial antiquities may be acquainted with their contributions to "The Scourge" and "The Meteor," the caricatures of Bonaparte, and those concerning the trial of Queen Caroline, as well as "Life in London" and "Life in Paris," which scarcely deserve to be remembered. It was about 1830 that George Cruikshank started as the author of successive independent series of comic designs, "Illustrations of Time," "Phrenology," "Points of Humour," and so on, which gave more scope to his original powers of invention. These were tolerably well appreciated, but he soon obtained more remunerative work in the illustrations to popular books, such as Grimm's "Fairy Tales" and "Peter Schlemihl," which are some of the happiest productions of his teeming fancy. The first works of Charles Dickens, "Sketches by Boz" and "Oliver Twist," were illustrated by George Cruikshank with designs which showed his great powers in the highest degree. That of "Fagin in the Condemned Cell," and that of "Sikes, the burglar," attempting to kill his dog as he fled from justice, are the most forcible, and prove that the genius of this artist for tragedy was not inferior to his talents of broad comedy and farce. The same kind of merit, with superior technical handling, is found in his illustrations to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Tower of London" and "Miser's Daughter," published in a magazine. We need not, however, enumerate any more of the many hundreds of striking designs, upon different occasions, furnished by George Cruikshank to accompany the popular literature of his day. His own "Comic Almanack," "Table-Book," and "Omnibus" contain an immense variety of pictorial drolleries. The series of prints called "The Bottle," showing the fatal effects of drunkenness in the ruin of an honest workman's family, have no doubt been effective as a moral lesson. There is much also that might be said, though not from the art-critic's point of view, for that wonderful complex painting in oil, "The Triumph of Bacchus," which is in the South Kensington Museum. But the works of George Cruikshank are so widely scattered abroad, and have so long been familiar to his countrymen, that further comment upon them is not required. His portrait, which is now presented to our readers, is that of a great artist and an upright, honest, benevolent man, a thorough Englishman, and a good practical Christian. The funeral, at Kensal-green Cemetery, on Saturday last, was attended by many literary men and artists; Lord Houghton and General M'Murdo were also among the pall-bearers. "Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further notice.

The Extra Supplement.

THE LATE POPE PIUS IX.

The Portrait of the late Bishop of Rome and official Head of the Roman Catholic Church, sometime also temporal Sovereign of the Roman States in Central Italy, forms the Extra Supplement given with this week's Number of our Journal. The death of Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who bore the name of Pius IX. with his ecclesiastical title as Pope, was announced last week, having taken place on the Thursday afternoon. Rome will now once more behold, so soon after that of King Victor Emmanuel, the funeral of an illustrious personage who formerly ruled and reigned in that city, but whose elected successor in the presidency of his religious communion is denied the prerogative of secular government there. It is with reference, more especially, to this great change in the political relations of the Papacy, and to the loss of its Italian territorial dominion, that most English friends of freedom would be inclined to review with satisfaction the results of a thirty-one years' Pontificate, marked with failures and defeats in the vain struggle to retain or recover a position incompatible with the existing condition of Europe. What the reign of Pius IX. has done for the Roman Catholic Church, in regard to the improvement of its hierarchical and ministerial organisation, to the development or correction of its theological doctrine, or to spreading and confirming the faith, and increasing its moral influence over the world, does not come under our present consideration. It may be left to the members of that Church to estimate the fruits that have been gathered, or the seeds which have been sown, by the administration of its late Chief Bishop, in the spiritual domain of conscience and devout sentiment, and in the reconciliation, or otherwise, of ideas and intellectual tendencies opposed to its authority. Such matters in general cannot here be discussed. We can only attempt to pronounce an opinion upon the character of Pius IX. as a man and as a temporal Prince of Rome, let his merits as a churchman appear whatever they may to those who belong to his ecclesiastical system.

Thirty-one years ago, in the summer of 1846, there was a burst of gushing popular enthusiasm, of joyful and grateful exclamations, in favour of the new Pope, the successor of Gregory XVI., the promiser of all goodness, kindness, and happiness to his subjects and to all mankind. There can be no doubt that he really felt himself good and kind, and that he intended to make everybody happy, which he fondly expected to do by force of benevolent professions. In this attitude of credulous and sanguine philanthropy, he might bear comparison for a time with other ardent humanitarian dictators of that giddy period, such as the eloquent Lamartine, when he assumed the Provisional Government of the French Republic in February, 1848. There were many such generous apostles of liberty, fraternity, and equality, and of cosmopolitan progress to be somehow reconciled with the pride of nationality, in those memorable days. But the political dreamers forgot some permanent social conditions, while they still more fatally ignored the existence of moral frailty and fallibility in human nature, and especially in their own; it seemed impossible that they could ever do wrong, because they were sincerely conscious of meaning well. So it was with Pío Nono, when he first sent his little Roman army, in 1848, to join the Piedmontese and Lombards in their struggle against Austria, and presently recalled his army from an unfought field, because he was frightened at the scandal given to many Catholics by the example of a Pope blessing a war of national liberation. His brief experiment of Liberalism and Italian patriotism was thus suddenly brought to an end. The furious fanaticism of the Mazzinian faction, overbearing all moderate counsels, upon the emergency of King Charles Albert's defeat in Lombardy, soon drove the Pope to embrace the party of reactionary despotism. A hideous crime, the murder of his Prime Minister, Count Rossi, and a demonstration of outrageous mob violence threatening the Pope himself, compelled him to fly from Rome. He stayed a few months at Gaeta, the guest of the cruel and perfidious King of Naples, while a French army was sent to overthrow the Republican dictatorship in Rome. In April, 1850, Pope Pius IX. returned to his capital, where he reigned twenty years longer, by the support of a French military garrison, and by the catlike cunning of his Secretary of State, the late Cardinal Antonelli. But he had already lost, for himself and his successors in the Papacy, the loyalty of an Italian people. His political independence was virtually destroyed, his temporal dominion continued merely on sufferance, and was destined to be shaken to pieces and swept away by the next storm of a revolutionary war. That came in the events of 1859 and 1860, when the French and Piedmontese conquest of Lombardy was followed by the Papal provinces of Romagna casting off their allegiance to the Pope, and by the Piedmontese troops expelling his foreign legion from Umbria and Ancona; it came again in 1870, when the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome allowed the Italian kingdom to force an entrance at its gates. The Pope, as an Italian Sovereign Prince, had no supporters left to him among the Italian nation: it was inevitable that his throne should fall. There is no more to be said of the political errors and disasters of this reign, except so far as concerns the later phase of his dispute with several European Governments, particularly with Germany, upon the limits of the ecclesiastical allegiance he has claimed in their dominions. These disputes arose from the promulgation of his Encyclical Letter and Syllabus, and from the decree of his Ecumenical Council in 1869, inspired by theological views which we do not here pretend to discuss. It is sufficient to record that Pius IX. had the consolation of proclaiming that "the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*—i.e., when in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all nations he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the universal Church—is, by the Divine assistance promised to him in the person of the blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed in defining doctrines regarding faith or morals, and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irrefragable." This was a notable achievement; but its magnitude will perhaps be better understood, its importance better tested, and its consequences, good or bad, better developed under some of the successors of the late Pope. Of his personal character and behaviour, throughout a life extended to the eighty-sixth year of his age and thirty-second of his reign, there is no evil to be told beyond a venial exhibition of such faults of temper, and occasional slips in the way of levity or vanity as are common to the most amiable men fond of public applause. He would have been generally esteemed and beloved in a less difficult and onerous position, as a dignified prelate occupying a quiet see, or presiding over a convent; he was, perhaps, the sort of clergyman who in an English deanery or comfortable rectory, with a High Church persuasion, wins the suffrages of many respectable folk. But his lot was cast in a place and time less favourable to the peaceable recognition of claims which he put forth, no doubt, sincerely and from disinterested motives; and

if these have been officially adopted by the great ecclesiastical communion of Roman Catholics, or at least by their Bishops and clergy, in most parts of Europe, it cost the late Pope, apparently, a good deal of trouble.

We present an Illustration of the curious ceremony of verifying the fact of the Pope's death, by the Camerlengo, or Cardinal president of the Apostolic Chamber, in the presence of his colleagues assembled round the deceased, tapping the forehead of the corpse with a little silver hammer, and calling on the deceased Pope by name. The ordinary course of proceeding afterwards is to let the body, when it has been embalmed, lie in state, first in one of the halls of the Palace where the Pope died, and next in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican; whence it should be conveyed, by a solemn procession, down the Scala Regia or Grand Staircase at the portal of the Vatican, and then into the adjacent Cathedral, St. Peter's, for more public lying in state in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, and in the Chapel of the Cathedral Canons' Choir. We give an Illustration of the scene at the passing of such a procession down the Grand Staircase, but the same course has not been pursued upon this occasion. It is well known that the late Pope, after the forcible entry of Rome by the Italian army in September, 1870, chose to declare himself a prisoner confined to the Vatican, and would never again pass out of its front door. There is a private passage from the interior of the Vatican into St. Peter's, and by this passage, on Saturday evening last, the body of Pius IX. was carried into the Cathedral Church. We shall give some further Illustrations next week of the funeral ceremonies, which will be followed by those of the Conclave, to be held in the Vatican by the Cardinals assembled at Rome, for the election of a new Pope.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND ITS APPROACHES.

The Map that appears on a page of our Number for this week represents the upper part of the Sea of Marmora and the peninsular tract of land between that sea and the Black Sea, with the Strait of the Bosphorus, upon the western shore of which stands the capital of the Turkish Empire. The positions now occupied by the Russian army, extending across the peninsula and along the north coast of the Sea of Marmora, can easily be found on this Map. It is designed to supplement our last week's Map of the lower part of the Sea of Marmora with the peninsula of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, so that both these Maps taken together, and kept at hand for reference, will serve to explain the topography of all the more recent and probable movements affecting the momentous question of the day. We borrow the following observations upon the military and naval situation of Constantinople from the celebrated work of Field Marshal Count von Moltke on the Russian war against Turkey in 1829:—

An invader arriving at Adrianople has a distance of 150 miles between him and the capital of Turkey. Between Adrianople and Karistiran, the ancient Justinian way is intersected by forty tributaries of the Ergine, which afford positions of defence at every two or three miles, supposing any Turkish corps had been disposed to occupy them. The ruins of the wall of Athanasius, extending right across the isthmus, form a fresh retrenchment; and the positions on the main road at Buyuk Tekkedje, and especially at Kutjuk Tekkedje, are absolutely impregnable. They may, however, be avoided by a circuit on the north, as the so-called Istrandja mountains are, in fact, a mere chain of wooded hills from 600 ft. to 800 ft. high, and passable for infantry in every part. Two practicable roads from Serai by Tchataldja and Litros, and from Kara-Burun on the Black Sea by Boghazkoi, likewise lead to the capital. Although all these roads offer excellent positions for retrenchment, their capabilities of defence mattered little under existing circumstances.

The actual city of Constantinople, as our readers are well aware, occupies a triangular space between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn. The third front, facing the land, is about 8000 paces long from the Seven Towers, and is protected by a wall 30 ft. or 40 ft. high; the top of the wall is 4 ft. or 5 ft. wide, so that there is ample room to move about upon it; and as in most parts the battlements are still in good repair, the wall may be occupied by sharpshooters without further preparation. At regular intervals of sixty or eighty paces are projecting towers of several vaulted stories, which, however, were built by the Emperor Julian, and are, therefore, not calculated to resist artillery. As a defence against cannon-shot, earthworks might be thrown up against the wall, which might easily be lowered in places if necessary, as there is no want of space or material.

At a distance of fifteen or twenty paces in front of the main wall is a lower one with small towers, and outside that a dry ditch from 10 ft. to 15 ft. deep, with a faced scarp and counter-scarp. The great wall extends for 17,000 paces more on the side towards the harbour and the sea, and is defended by 300 large towers in all. Immense fragments of the wall and halves of towers have fallen, and lie on the ground unbroken, but there is no regular breach on the side towards the land. In those parts which have remained standing, the stones and mortar have hardened in the course of fourteen centuries to the consistency of solid rock, and the whole is overgrown with gigantic ivy. Although the lofty battlements are visible from a distance of four or five miles off, on an approach within cannon-shot range the wall completely disappears behind a thick wood of cypresses which covers the extensive graveyards of the Moslems. It would, therefore, be very difficult to batter breaches in it, especially with field artillery; the effect produced by mortars would likewise be but trifling, as a space of more than 1000 paces behind the wall is occupied almost entirely by gardens. The actual city, which is chiefly inhabited by Mussulmans, does not begin for a whole mile within the walls, at the gigantic mosque of Sultan Mahmoud. The seraglio, which stands upon the extreme point of land, is surrounded by massive walls and towers, and forms a strong citadel against the town, and the ancient Cycloboan at the southern extremity of the landward wall affords a safe redoubt, with towers eighty feet high, and extremely thick. Five gates, protected by double towers, are open in the wall on the landward side, and a sixth is bricked up. The centre gate, which the Turks call Top-kapu, or gate of artillery, and the Greeks the gate of St. Romanus, is the same that Mahmoud Ghazi bombarded with his large cannon, and before which Constantine Palæologus fell.

The easiest approach to the wall of Constantinople is across the ground which lies between the brook Topilar and the harbour. The hill, which falls with a rapid slope towards the latter and the open suburb of Eyoub, would favour a covered advance at this point. But at the foot of the hill, above a mile in advance of the landward wall, is a huge building 500 ft. long, 300 ft. wide, and flanked by lofty towers. This is the barrack of Ramistchilik, built to contain 5000 or 6000 men. In front of it are some badly-traced lines of intrenchment, which were thrown up on the first intelligence that the Russians had crossed the Balkan. Three thousand paces further towards the left, on the high road to Adrianople, stands a still larger turreted edifice in the midst of the well-



PIUS IX.

BORN, MAY 13, 1792. ELECTED POPE, JUNE 16, 1846. DIED, FEB. 7, 1873.

known plain of Daoud Pasha, where for three centuries the Janissaries assembled before taking the field. From this spot marched the armies which conquered Hungary, threatened Vienna, and penetrated even into Styria. After the destruction of the Janissaries Sultan Mahmoud built a barrack for 8000 of his newly-raised Nizam, on this spot. The barracks contain a mosque, a bath, and a kiosk for the Sultan, and measure 800 paces in the front. These enormous barracks (beyond comparison the largest buildings in Constantinople, not excepting even the mosques and palaces) form, as it were, detached forts in connection with the large and massive Hastahane, or hospital, situated between them. These three buildings would contain 14,000 men, and afford an excellent support for the wing of a large army, which might encamp in safety between them and the landward wall. Some well-constructed trenches would render it extremely difficult to attack an army closely backed by the resources of so large a city. Neither is there any want upon these heights of the water, so indispensable to a Turkish corps, as the great conduits which supply Constantinople run right under both barracks through subterranean channels, and bring water in abundance.

The suburbs situated upon the steep slope to the north of the harbour, Pera, Kassim-pasha, Haskoi, and that part, are far less protected than Constantinople itself. They are quite open, and contain a population of above 100,000, of which more than half are Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews. Very unwisely, all the great establishments belonging to the army and navy have been erected in this quarter—the arsenal, the dockyards, the shipping stores, the artillery workshops, the cannon foundry, the gun manufactory, and the barracks of the bombardiers and artillerymen. It is true that Galata, the old Genoese factory, which once prescribed laws to the failing Byzantine empire, likewise is a kind of citadel. It is surrounded with high walls, behind which the streets descend like staircases so steeply that they cannot even be overlooked from Pera, which stands above it. An immense round tower rises like a giant above this town, still devoted to the trade with Europe. But it faces the harbour, and could contribute nothing to the defence of the place towards the land; neither does it protect any of the above-named establishments.

The approaches on this side might, however, be defended without difficulty; and, supposing the Sultan had only a few thousand men left in the field, and were threatened by land both on the west and on the north, he might leave Constantinople to defend her own landward front, and draw up his little army on the plateau to the north of Pera. The advanced guard might take up a very favourable position on the grip at the post of Sindchirlikuju, on the high road to Buyuk-dereh; the front would not be more than 1000 paces in length, and easily defended by temporary earthworks; both wings would rest on deep rocky ravines. The entrances into the "vale of sweet waters" are few and difficult, and might easily be guarded by special outposts. In order to attack this position in front, the invaders would be forced to detach a corps which would have to cross the valleys of the rivers Cydaris and Barbyzes, passable only by means of bridges, and would be separated from the main body by a distance of ten miles, and many very difficult passes. Such a corps would be in great danger of being surprised by the Turks from Eyoub, and it would have to be provisioned from Kilios or Derkos, on the Black Sea.

The city cannot easily be short of provisions so long as the Turks remain masters of the Sea of Marmora. The banks of this splendid inland sea feed numerous flocks, and grow wheat, olives, wine, fruits, and vegetables in abundance. The fertile plains of Broussa are in constant communication with the capital by the port of Mudania, and the sea affords an endless supply of excellent fish; the myriads of some kinds, which are hauled up by a single large net at the time of their passage through the Bosphorus, would alone prevent an actual famine; and even if a hostile fleet appeared in the Hellespont, it would scarcely be able to cut off the communications between Constantinople and Scutari and the coast of Asia. The Bosphorus between the two towns is only 1850 paces wide, and is completely commanded from the lofty shore of the Seraglio. The broad quays and the plateau of Gulhane are admirably adapted for placing artillery; and in the course of a few days the Turks, animated by the energy and activity of one man—General Sebastiani—mounted upon them several hundred pieces, sufficient effectually to prevent any hostile fleet from anchoring between the two towns or even from interrupting the communication between them for a moment.

In order, therefore, to invest Constantinople completely, it would be necessary to have two armies in Europe, a third in Asia, and a fleet in the Sea of Marmora. The latter presupposes that the Turkish fleet should first be destroyed, and that one of the approaches to the capital—either the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus—should be forced.

With respect to the second access to Constantinople by sea, the Bosphorus, here the elements seem to second a fleet coming out of the Black Sea. An almost uninterrupted northerly wind, which blows during the summer months, and a current which flows towards the south at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, are sure to carry the ships right down to Constantinople; but in what sort of condition they would arrive there is quite another question.

The Bosphorus is a winding channel, nineteen miles long, and only half the width of the Dardanelles, armed with 392 guns. The terraced batteries by the side of the European and Asiatic lighthouses, on either side of the entrance, are two miles and a half asunder; but between the castles of Karibje and Poiros the distance is only half as great. These forts, built by Baron Tott, of soft green sandstone, have three stories of artillery, of which the second is casemated. The lowest is completely flooded at high water by the waves of the Euxine. These forts are defended towards the land by round casemated towers, which stand detached on the high ground.

Next to these batteries are Buyuk Liman, which lies on the European shore, *à fleur d'eau*, and Filburnu on the Asiatic, perched high up on the side of a rocky cliff. These were built in 1794 by the French engineer Mounnier. But the real defence consists in the co-operation of the four great forts, Roumeli Kawak and Anadolu Kawak, Delli-tabia, and Madjar Kalessi. Between these forts the Bosphorus is only 1497 and 1245 paces wide, and 166 heavy guns are so placed that they can concentrate their fire and support each other. A ship, while engaged in the closest fight with one of the batteries, is raked from stem to stern by all the rest. Nothing can be more favourable in this respect than the position of Madjar Kalessi, especially as the plateau thirty or forty feet above the sixty guns *à fleur d'eau* affords facilities for the construction of a terraced battery. The still defensible ruins of an old Genoese castle protect the fort from a *coup de main* from the land. Lower down the Bosphorus again widens, and there are only a few small batteries on the European side. In fact, only the northern end of the Bosphorus is calculated for defence, as the suburbs of Constantinople extend along its beautiful shore for nearly fourteen miles without interruption.

The heights between which the Bosphorus winds like a broad river rise towards the Black Sea to an elevation of 800 ft. Near the Sea of Marmora they are much lower and flatter, but fall steeply, in many places precipitously, down to the straits.

This formation of the ground causes the batteries on the shore to be commanded, and greatly facilitates an attack upon them from the land, which could scarcely be prevented by the detached forts in their gorges. The disembarkation of troops for this purpose on the Asiatic coast would present considerable difficulty, as it is bounded almost on every side by steep basaltic cliffs. The nearest bay on the European coast, that of Kilios, is defended by a square fort with narrow bastions, and a wall 20 ft. high; but a landing might be effected by means of flat-bottomed boats on any part of the low sandy beach between Kilios and Lake Derkos.

In order, however, to open the Bosphorus to a fleet by these means it would be necessary to land troops on both shores, as the batteries of either side are sufficient to prevent the passage; and this might not be so easy, on account of the immediate vicinity of the capital, where a few thousand men could always be found to oppose such an attempt.

Moreover, the two old castles, Rumeli and Anadolu Hisar, which were built by the Turks immediately after the conquest of Constantinople, at the narrowest point of the Bosphorus, where the shores are only 958 paces asunder, afford excellent sites for two large batteries. It would be impossible to take them by a *coup de main* upon the gorge, especially in the case of the European fort, which is secured against any attempt of the kind by walls 40 ft. high, with strong battlements and gigantic towers. The ground falls so suddenly within the walls that no view of it can be obtained from the hills behind, though they are much higher. Lastly, on the Seraglio Point, and the lofty open place of the Gulhane, one hundred cannon might be mounted, which would be perfectly safe, and would command the passage between Constantinople and Scutari, which at this point is no wider than the narrowest part of the Dardanelles.

Such is the continental and maritime position of Byzantium, which stands on two quarters of the globe, and between two seas, and seems destined by nature to be the capital of the ancient continent.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE DARDANELLES.

We have been favoured by an officer on board one of the ships of our fleet which entered the Strait of the Dardanelles, though only for a few hours, on Thursday, the 24th ult., with the sketch from which is drawn the two-page Engraving in our Supplement of this week. It represents the squadron of eight ironclad ships, formed in two "columns of divisions," four ships in each division, steaming up the Strait, and approaching Fort Medjidieh, which appears on the low projecting point of the Asiatic shore, to the right hand of this view. The batteries of Fort Medjidieh nearly level with the water, in front of the castellated building, are heavily armed with Krupp guns; but the old fort above has one large Krupp gun, of 50-ton weight, and several old-fashioned brass guns for throwing stone shot, like those discharged at Sir John Duckworth's squadron in 1807. The fort on the opposite European shore, which is shown to the left hand, crosses its lines of fire with those of Fort Medjidieh, and there is an earthwork battery, mounted with heavy Krupp guns, extending along the shore. The town rising up the hill-side behind this fort was full of excited spectators at the approach of the British fleet, which was preceded by the Admiral's yacht *Salamis*, to warn the Turkish authorities that the ships were coming up. They advanced in the following order:—The starboard (or right-hand) division was led by the Sultan, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the fleet; the *Téméraire* was second, followed by the *Rupert* and the *Ruby*. The port (or left-hand) division was led by the *Agincourt*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Commerell; its second ship was the *Hotspur*, the *Swiftsure* was third, and the *Research* came last. This is the order shown in our correspondent's sketch; but it was afterwards modified, so that when the squadron reached Chanak, its farthest point of advance, the *Ruby* was second and the *Téméraire* third in the starboard column; while the *Swiftsure* and *Hotspur* had likewise changed places in the port division. The following letter, from another officer of one of the ships, has been published, and may here be reprinted, as it relates the proceedings of that day:—

"The morning of the 24th was calm and sunshiny, as the fleet lay quietly at anchor in Vourlah Bay, expecting the arrival of the mail and news from Europe, of which there had been a considerable dearth. Towards noon the wind began to rise to a stiff breeze, and while lunch was on a telegram arrived, the upshot of which was that the signal went up to prepare instantly for sea. Before five o'clock the fleet, consisting of the *Salamis*, the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief; the *Agincourt*, flag-ship of Sir J. E. Commerell; the *Swiftsure*, *Téméraire*, *Sultan*, *Rupert*, *Hotspur*, *Ruby*, and *Research*, were under way, and proceeded to the north past the island of Lesbos. The orders were to pass through the Dardanelles peacefully, if possible; but to resist any attempt at obstruction. It was a prevalent idea in the fleet that permission had been granted in the first instance by the Turkish Government, but that it had been subsequently rescinded. The night of the departure was stormy, and the day dawned bleak and rainy when the island of Tenedos came in view. The *Salamis* steamed into Besika Bay for latest telegrams, and on coming out the Admiral shifted his flag to the Sultan, the Vice-Consul from Chanak also arriving and embarking on board that ship. The fleet then received orders to prepare for action without any outward demonstration, so that, though the upper yards were sent down the topgallant masts were left standing. The *Salamis* then steamed ahead to Chanak, to give warning of the approach of the fleet. Early in the afternoon the entrance was reached, the fleet halted for a short time at the Rubicon, and then, in good order, column of divisions line ahead, steamed quickly into the Dardanelles. No attack was expected from the forts Seddul Bahr, or Castle of Europe, and Kum Kaleh, the Castle of Asia, at the entrance, as in any case the fight for the passage must have really taken place at Chanak, the narrowest part of the strait, the entrance being over two miles wide. The guns were now loaded and run not quite out, but only level with the ship's side, and with the tompons in them. Those ships possessing Gatling guns hoisted them into the tops, so as to bring them to bear on the embrasures of the forts. The men were cheerful and steady, though at the moment every man believed that fighting must ensue with the terrible forts at Chanak; and yet none knew whom they were going to fight, whether Turks or Russians, nor why they were going to fight them, for in the fleet there was no news of what was going on in the world ashore. At length the terrible Chanak was approached; and then at the last moment was seen a signal hoisted from the *Salamis*, which told that the passage would not be disputed. The Sultan then saluted the Turkish flag and proceeded with the *Salamis*; yet, to the general disappointment, the remainder of the fleet was ordered to return to the nearest anchorage, Besika Bay. During the journey the larger ironclads had all of them their steam-anchors ready, so that they might be anchored bow and stern of the forts, to

assault them, if required. There is an old castle and a strong earth fort on the opposite side of the narrows to Chanak, and the stream is known to have torpedoes laid down, so that the most sanguine could not have expected a bloodless victory, had it been necessary to force the Dardanelles. The fleet had certainly a most imposing aspect, and there was much that was striking to be seen from the fleet itself. On its return the day cleared up, and there was seen the grand island of Imbros basking in the sun. "*Est in conspectu Tenedos*," for the peak was not lost sight of from sunrise. If everyone at home only knew how anxious the crews of the ships are to get some real news about the war they could not but admire the cheerful obedience with which the men execute orders that are unintelligible to them. It is interesting, as well as important, to know that as the fleet passed between the Castles of Europe and Asia the guard turned out and presented arms to the ships. There was a strong feeling in the fleet at the time of the advance that the passage of the Dardanelles could certainly have been forced had it been required. But at Chanak there are two low forts, stated to mount 40-ton Krupp guns, and there is an upper fort, with a plunging fire, so that it would have taken some time to destroy them."

We also borrow from a contemporary the annexed notes upon the fortifications of the Dardanelles:—

"There are first the old castles of Sestos and Abydos, now known as Seddul Bahr and Kum Kaleh, standing one on either side of its entrance. These stand two miles apart, and may be almost disregarded by an entering fleet, for the real defences of the channel lie higher up, at Kilid Bahr and Chanak Kilissa, where the shores are distant but a short mile from each other. From the entrance the European bank is the higher, rising abruptly, but not precipitously, from the water's edge to a height of from 100 ft. to 200 ft. At Kilid Bahr is a point. Here there is some low ground between the water and the hill behind, and on this low point are some batteries almost flush with the water. On these are some 38-ton or 40-ton Krupp guns, some of which are mounted in earthworks, others *en barbette*. The latter could not be worked when a fleet fighting its way up the channel approached, as the fire from the small arms and from the Gatling guns in the tops would completely sweep them. The guns in the earthworks are better protected; but even these would probably be silenced by those of the fleet. Above, on the crest of the hill, some hundred feet above the water, are some very powerful batteries. These constitute the greatest danger to an advancing fleet, as, from their elevation, the shot of the fleet would pass over them, while they would be able to play upon the decks, the most vital part of ironclad ships. Immediately behind the point the shore falls away almost at a right angle, and this increases the difficulty of an ascending squadron, for the force of the stream runs across the channel, and has a tendency to take the head of a vessel meeting it across towards Chanak. This is the course which merchant steamers going up the Dardanelles generally follow. From the entrance they pass along quite close, within fifty yards of the European shore, passing under the very mouths of the guns of Kilid Bahr. Thence they cross the stream in a direct line for Chanak, and then, swerving abruptly round again, make for the European shore at a point called Degirmen Burun, a mile and a half above Kilid Bahr. Here is another, but less formidable, fort. A fleet following this line would be met as it advanced by the fire of Kilid Bahr and Chanak; it would pass the guns of the former within pistol-shot as it crossed towards Chanak; it would be raked for and aft by the guns of both forts, and as it left Chanak for Degirmen it would be similarly raked by these forts, receiving the fire of Kilid Bahr on its broadside. Chanak is not so strong naturally as Kilid Bahr, but the fortifications are much stronger, the guns being for the most part in casemates. When it is remembered that, in addition to these very powerful forts, there may be torpedoes in the narrow channel, it will be seen that the difficulties in the way of forcing the passage are enormous."

The following list of ships which are in Mediterranean waters, giving the strength of the respective armaments and the number of each ship's company, will show the immense naval power under the command of Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby at the present time. Many of the vessels are of an obsolete pattern, and others stand greatly in need of repair as regards their boilers, engines, and hull; but a fleet which numbers in its ranks such magnificent ships as the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Devastation*, *Sultan*, *Hotspur*, and *Rupert* must be considered more than a match for any force that can be brought against it. In fact, the Mediterranean fleet has never been more formidable in guns and ships than at present, its normal strength having been supplemented by a special squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell. The names are as follow:—*Alexandra*, armour-plated ship, Captain Fitzroy, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hornby, having two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns, and 650 men; *Téméraire*, armour-plated turret-ship, Captain Culme Seymour, carrying four 25-ton and four 18-ton guns, and 500 men; *Devastation*, double-turret-ship, Captain Hunt-Grubbe, carrying four 25-ton guns, and 340 men; *Sultan*, armour-clad, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, carrying eight 18-ton and four 12-ton guns and 630 men; *Agincourt*, armour-clad, Captain Wells, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, and carrying seventeen 12-ton guns and 706 men; *Swiftsure*, armour-clad, Captain Noel Salmon, carrying ten 12-ton and four 61-pounder guns and 451 men; *Pallas*, armour-plated corvette, Captain Beamish, carrying four 9-ton and four 61-pounder guns and 254 men; *Raleigh*, iron frigate cased with wood, Captain Jago, carrying two 12-ton, fourteen 4½-ton, and four 61-pounder guns, and 550 men; *Achilles*, armour-clad, Captain Sir William Hewett, carrying fourteen 12-ton and two 6½-ton guns and 347 men; *Hotspur*, armour-plated ram, Captain D'Arcy-Irvine, carrying a 25-ton gun and 190 men; *Rupert*, armour-plated ram, Captain Gordon, carrying two 18-ton and two 61-pounder guns and 200 men; *Ruby*, composite corvette, Captain Molyneux, carrying twelve 61-pounders and 220 men; and the *Research*, armour-plated sloop, Captain Wilson, carrying four 6½-ton guns and 150 men. The above comprise the most formidable ships, under the command of Admiral Hornby; but we must add to them a number of small craft of various classes, which would be of great service in case of war. These include the *Bittern*, *Condor*, and *Flamingo*, gun-vessels, commanded respectively by Commanders Anstruther, Day, and Hall, and each carrying one 6½-ton and two 40-pounder guns and 90 men; *Coquette*, gun-boat, Commander Festing, carrying two 61-pounders and two 20-pounders and 59 men; *Crusoe*, sloop, Commander Hext, carrying four 61-pounders and 87 men; *Cygnet*, gun-boat, Commander Wilson, having the same armament and men as the *Crusoe*; *Rapid*, three, sloop, Commander Drummond, carrying two 40-pounders and 125 men; *Torch*, five, gun-vessel, Commander Hammond, carrying one 61-pounder and four 20-pounders and 67 men; and *Cockatrice*, gun-boat, carrying one 40-pounder and 46 men. To these must also be added, in order to complete the list, the *Antelope*, two, paddle vessel, Commander Wingfield; and the *Helicon*, two, Lieutenant Stopford; and *Salamis*, two, Commander Egerton, despatch vessels—making a total of 25 ships, 170 guns, and about 6000 men.



PORT DIVISION: Research

Swiftsure.

Hotspur.

Agincourt (Flagship).

STARBOARD DIVISION: Ruby.

Reaper.

Téméraire.

Sultan (Flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby).

THE BRITISH FLEET STEAMING UP THE DARDANELLES.

FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Sir Julius Benedict's romantic opera "The Lily of Kilmarney"—the production of which on Wednesday week has already been noticed by us—was repeated on the following Friday and Monday, and was given again on Wednesday, when the series of performances of operas in English came to a close, the occasion having been for the benefit of Sir J. Benedict. "Faust" was performed on Saturday and Tuesday, this opera having also proved very attractive.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, ADELPHI THEATRE.

A new series of performances of operas in English has begun on Monday evening, with a version of Otto Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

The great success of Mr. Carl Rosa's London seasons at the Princess's Theatre in 1875, and at the Lyceum in 1876, rendered it a matter of surprise and regret that last year should have passed away without his return. Probably, however, his continued provincial successes, and perhaps the want of an available metropolitan theatre, may have been the combined causes of his absence. The resumption of his scheme here must give general satisfaction to those who remember the merits of the previous performances, the special excellence of the orchestra, and the general efficiency of the vocal company. To Mr. Rosa we owe the first worthy and complete presentation in English of Cherubini's masterpiece (of its class), "Les Deux Journées," which was first given, during his London season of 1875, as "The Water-Carrier." Besides this, Mr. Rosa brought out here, in the following year, "The Flying Dutchman," a version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer"—not to mention several other works of less importance.

Since his last London season Mr. Rosa has produced in the provinces "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the work with which he has opened his new season here. The adaptation has been skilfully made by Mr. H. Hersee, who has restored the characters of Bardolph and Pistol, omitted by Herr Mosenthal from the German libretto. It is true the parts have no musical importance, but their introduction helps towards the dramatic effect. Another good feature is that Mr. Hersee has brought in many passages of the original dialogue of Shakspeare—Nicolai's music being given intact.

Of the genial beauty of the work, and its pervading charm of melody, we have before spoken, and so recently as last year, when noticing its production by Mr. Gye at the Royal Italian Opera House, as "I Vispi Comare di Windsor"—its earliest stage performance in London having been in 1864, in the Italian version, as "Falstaff," brought out by Mr. Mapleson, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" was given by Mr. Carl Rosa's company on Monday, with a general excellence that will doubtless render it as popular here as it has been in the provinces. The overture—superbly played by a picked orchestra comprising many of our best instrumentalists—was enthusiastically encored. Miss Julia Gaylord, as Mrs. Ford, sang with bright quality of voice and brilliant execution, and was especially successful in her delivery of the air in the first act, "I'll lure him," in the duet with Ford in the second act, in the introductory duet with Mrs. Page, and in the scenes with Falstaff and that with her incensed husband. In the opening duet the second part was well sustained by Miss Josephine Yorke, who also contributed largely to the general effect by her delivery of the subsequent music of the part of Mrs. Page. In the character of Anne Page Miss Georgina Burns made a successful début, and displayed a very agreeable soprano voice and a refined style. She was much applauded in several instances, particularly in the important air in the third act, in which Anne contemplates her approaching union with her lover. Mr. F. C. Packard, as Fenton, sang in the first act, under the disadvantage of illness, which compelled him to transfer the part to Mr. J. W. Turner, who acquitted himself most satisfactorily, particularly in the romance, "Wide thy lattice ope," and in the following love-duet with Anne Page. The violin obligato in this latter piece was admirably played by Mr. Carrodus. Mr. Aynsley Cook, as Falstaff, was well made up and dressed, with, perhaps a little excess of embonpoint. He sang the music with much effect, including, of course, the drinking-song (with chorus) in the tavern scene. Mr. Charles Lyall gave a very artistic rendering of the quaintness and simplicity of Master Slender. Mr. Ludwig was duly impressive and authoritative as the jealous Ford. Mr. Snazelle was an efficient Mr. Page, and the characters of Dr. Caius, Bardolph, and Pistol were also satisfactorily filled, respectively, by Mr. H. W. Dodd, Mr. Brooklyn, and Mr. Muller.

The opera has been mounted in the best possible style. The costumes are rich and appropriate, the designs having been supplied by the skilled pencil of Mr. Charles Lyall—who can draw and paint as well as he can sing and act. The new scenery, by Mr. Hall, is very beautiful, the view of Windsor Park by moonlight being a masterpiece of scenic art. In this situation, the revels of the supposed elves and fairies are represented in some very effective ballet action by Miss Josephine Wright and a good corps de ballet; the arrangements having been designed by Mrs. Aynsley Cook.

Mr. Carl Rosa—who conducted with his well-known ability—was enthusiastically greeted, and the applause bestowed by a full audience on the performance throughout augurs well for the success of the new season. On the opening night the opera was preceded by the National Anthem.

Mr. Carl Rosa's arrangements include the efficient and experienced co-operation of Mr. G. H. Betjemann as stage manager and chorus-master, and of Mr. J. D. M'Laren as acting manager.

Mr. Rosa intends shortly to produce an English version of Herr Ignaz Brüll's two-act opera, "The Golden Cross," and a stage adaptation of Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen."

Herr Ignaz Brüll, whose first appearance we recently noticed, was again the pianist at the Monday Popular Concert this week, when he met with the same success as before. His performances were in Schumann's "Etudes symphoniques," and (for the encore) a movement of the same composer's "Kreisleriana," and in the pianoforte part of Beethoven's trio in E flat (from op. 70); the same composer's septet having been admirably performed, led by Herr Wieniawski, in association with MM. Zerbini, Lazarus, Wendtland, Wotton, Reynolds, and Piatti. The leading violinist was enthusiastically encored in his performance of a "Legende" of his own composition, for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Pyatt, who was the vocalist, was well received; and Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

The twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon concerts was resumed last week at the Crystal Palace. The chief instrumental pieces were Handel's second Oboe Concerto (in B flat) and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony—the former a fine example of the class of works for an assemblage of instruments, from which the modern orchestral symphony originated; the latter one of the noblest specimens of the highest form of

instrumental music. Both were magnificently played; the oboe solos in the concerto having been finely executed by MM. Dubrucq and Feisel, and the passages for obligato violins by Messrs. Watson and Jung. The other instrumental pieces were the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and a pleasing "Entr'acte" from Massenet's "Don César de Bazan," the latter a novelty; another first performance here having been a "Rhapsodie" by Johannes Brahms, founded on an episode from Goethe's "Hartzreise in Winter." The work, which is for contralto solo, male chorus, and orchestra, contains some fine passages, and was given with much effect, Miss Redeker having been the solo vocalist. Other vocal pieces by this artist and by Mr. Santley, and the hunting chorus from Weber's "Euryanthe," completed the programme. Mr. Manns received the usual welcome on reappearing at the conductor's desk.

At last week's performance of "Israel in Egypt," by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, the execution of the duet "The Lord is a man of war" by all the tenors and basses of the chorus, about 400, produced the usual effect, and was enthusiastically encored. Miss Anna Williams very efficiently replaced Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who was unable to appear; the other vocalists having been, as announced, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Mr. E. Lloyd. The sublime choruses of Handel's greatest choral work were very finely given.

Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia" and Mozart's Twelfth Mass were given at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. W. Carter, whose fine choir co-operated on the occasion. The soloists announced were Miss Anna Williams, Mesdames Winsley and Enriquez, Mr. Hollins, and Mr. Lynde; Mr. Phelps being the orator in the illustrative verses of "Athalia."

This week's London Ballad Concert consisted of a selection of old English songs. The vocalists announced were Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Orridge, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Maybrick.

Of the first concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-sixth season, on Thursday evening, we must speak next week. As already mentioned, Herr Joachim was announced to play Beethoven's concerto.

On Thursday Mr. Henry Leslie also began a new season, our comments on which we must likewise reserve for next week.

Mlle. Jeanne Douste gave a concert at Langham Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Walter Bache's annual concert on Tuesday will be a specialty in next week's music.

On the same day Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival opens. The scheme includes performances of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Verdi's "Requiem," Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen," Mr. F. Clay's cantata "Lalla Rookh," Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Handel's "Messiah;" new works composed expressly for this festival (and conducted by their composers) being Mr. F. H. Cowen's oratorio, "The Deluge;" Mr. Alfred Cellier's suite symphonique; and Mr. Walter Macfarren's pastoral overture. Sir Julius Benedict will conduct his overture, "The Bride of Song," and Signor Arditi some of his operatic selections.

A concert will take place next Friday, the 22nd inst., at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the training-ship Clio, which is stationed in the Menai Straits, and receives on board homeless and destitute boys unconvicted of crime, who are trained for a seafaring life. The concert will be given under distinguished patronage, and many celebrated singers will take part in it.

THEATRES.

OPERA COMIQUE.

We are happy to register a successful attempt at the composition of an operatic libretto worthy of the music with which it has been associated. Mr. James Alberty is the favoured author who has creditably performed the feat in question. "The Spectre Knight," which this gentleman has just placed on the boards, has the advantage of poetical dialogue and some well-written songs. There is, however, not much in the story, which is simplicity itself. The Knight, the reader will readily apprehend, is no spectre; but a real flesh and blood young man, who invades the haunted glen now in possession of a banished Duke, his Lord Chamberlain, and his daughter Viola, with her two ladies-in-waiting, all subsisting on a small fortune belonging to the fair and innocent heroine. The Duke and his Chamberlain please themselves with the fancy that they have yet attendants, while simply waiting on themselves, brushing their own clothes, &c., and plot to keep Viola ignorant of the real state of affairs. Rumours of a spectre-knight visiting the glen excites the heroine's imagination, and she desires to meet the supposed ghost, after everybody else has retired to repose. She is much gratified with his appearance, for he proves to be a valiant knight, who commends himself to her as a lover, and is, of course, accepted. He has also just succeeded in overthrowing her father's enemies, and come to restore the Duke and his suite to the society from which they had been exiled. The music, which is excellent, is by Mr. Cellier, and deserves the success it achieved. The fair Viola was represented by Miss Julia Warwick, who had some charming airs to sing, which were rapturously encored. Mr. Richard Temple, as the Knight, was also remarkably effective. The whole performance, indeed, may be recorded as a step in the right direction, and presents an example which we hope to see followed.

Some minor changes have taken place at more than one theatre. "Victims" has been withdrawn from the Court, its place being supplied by "New Men and Old Acres," a comedy by Messrs. Tom Taylor and A. W. Dubourg. "Old Soldiers" was played at the Gaiety Matinée on Saturday.

Afternoon performances at the Aquarium commenced on Monday with "The Unequal Match," the representation of which has continued during the week, supported by Mr. Farren, Mrs. Litton, and a competent company. "The Happy Man" was revived on Saturday at the Folly, intended to be repeated for eleven nights, Mr. Shiel Barry appearing as Paddy Murphy, a part formerly a favourite one of Power's. An entirely new bouffonnerie musicale, from the French, entitled "Madcap," has been produced at the Royalty. The adaptors have avoided much that was objectionable in the original, "La Chaste Susanne," and have compressed the matter into one act and two tableaux. Miss Kate Stanley sustains the part of the heroine, now called De Grenadine, in a lively and pleasing manner. Numerous parodies of songs from all quarters vary the entertainment.

"Mammon," by Mr. Sydney Grundy, was produced at the Duke's Theatre on Saturday night last. The play, which met with much success at the Strand, was originally in five acts, but has been reduced to three, with a new and stronger closing scene. Mr. H. Vernon takes again his great part of the

fraudulent spectator conscientiously and successfully; the Lady Heriott of Miss Louie Moody is thoroughly grasped; and Mr. Beveridge completely identifies himself with Mark Chinnery, his original character. Mr. W. Everard as George Sorrel, Mr. Jordan as Parker, and Miss Maud Taylor as the Baronet's daughter add to the complete success of the play. Before the drama a new farce by Mr. W. A. Vicars, entitled "Shanks's Mare," is given, and excites the risibility of the audience.

At the Gaiety on Wednesday afternoon the pantomime-burlesque of "The Forty Thieves," various scenes of which have been written by Messrs. R. Reece, W. S. Gilbert, F. C. Burnand, and Henry J. Byron, was duly performed, and some of the characters, in addition to numerous amateurs, sustained by the Misses Lydia Thompson, Eleanor Bufton, and Lucy Buckstone. The harlequinade was likewise well supplied with popular names—Clown, Mr. W. Wye; Harlequin, Mr. W. S. Gilbert; Pantaloon, Mr. T. Knox Holmes, and others too numerous to mention.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have added a new piece to their programme, forming the second part, by Mr. Burnand, entitled "Answer Paid." It is slight in structure and dialogue, but witty "exceedingly." It is derived from a French proverb, and deals with a very simple incident—namely, a blot in a letter. The writer is a lady, who has to give an opinion to her sister of a gentleman who aspires to be the lover of the latter. A telegram is anxiously awaited, which at last explains the meaning; the suitor is declared by the "answer," which had been "paid," to be "simply charming." There is among the characters an envious poet, who maligns the character of the lover, and who is represented by Mr. Alfred Reed. The situations and dialogue aim at drollery, and are amusing.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. T. Turquand and Walter Pelham gave their Dramatic and Mimetic Recitals at Willis's Rooms, and by their united efforts excited the admiration of a fashionable audience. Mr. Turquand has greatly cultivated his memory and voice, and displays high and various qualifications as an elocutionist. In reciting Poe's "Bells," his imitations are marvellous. Mr. Pelham shows no less remarkable qualities in eccentric and mimetic representation. His portraiture is rich in character, and his humour abounds in point and truth.

We are requested to state that Tuesday, the 19th, will be the 1000th night of Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys," and that the entire gross receipts of the performance will be handed over to the Lord Mayor for distribution among charitable institutions.

It will interest many to know that Miss Glyn prepares pupils for the stage and for public speaking, and that she may be consulted on these subjects at 13, Mount-street.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR GERALD G. AYLMER, BART.

Sir Gerald George Aylmer, ninth Baronet, of Donadea Castle, in the county of Kildare, J.P. and D.L., died on the 8th inst. He was born Sept. 15, 1798, the eldest son of Sir Fenton Aylmer, eighth Baronet, by Jane Grace, his wife, daughter of Sir John Evans-Freke, Baronet, of Castle Freke, in the county of Cork, and sister of John, sixth Lord Carbery, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, May 23, 1816. Sir Gerald was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and served in the 1st Dragoon Guards from 1823 to 1826. He married, April 24, 1826, Maria, elder daughter and coheir of Colonel Hodgson, H.E.I.C.S., and had an only son, his successor, now Sir Gerald George Aylmer, tenth Baronet, who was born in 1830, married, in 1853, Alice Hester Caroline, daughter of Conway R. Dobbs, Esq., of Castle Dobbs, in the county of Antrim, and has issue. The family of Aylmer is one of great antiquity in Ireland. Lyons, their beautiful seat in the county of Kildare, was sold to Lord Cloncurry; but the younger branch—that of which the late Baronet was the representative—was seated at Donadea Castle, also a fine place in the same county.

SIR GEORGE B. L'ESTRANGE.

Sir George Burdett L'Estrange died on the 5th inst. at Harcourt-road, Dublin, aged eighty-two. He was second son of Colonel Henry Peisley L'Estrange, of Mogstown, King's County, by Grace, his wife, daughter of George Burdett, Esq., M.P., and was the descendant of the very ancient Norman family of Le Strange, of Hunstanton, Norfolk. Entering the Army in early life, Sir George served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and received a medal and six clasps. At the close of the war, his regiment, the 31st, was reduced, and he was transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1828, after his retirement from the Army, he was appointed Chamberlain at the Viceregal Court of Ireland, and continued for many years to fill that station. In 1858 he was constituted Usher of the Black Rod to the Order of St. Patrick, which post he held till his death; and, in 1860, received the honour of knighthood. Courteous, kindhearted, liberal, and generous, Sir George L'Estrange gained universal popularity, even in the difficult duties of Viceregal Chamberlain. Personally, he had not an enemy. He was a sympathiser with the poor, and a chosen companion of those in his own sphere, an expert angler and a keen sportsman. Sir George married Louisa, daughter of Herbert Rawson Stepney, Esq., and leaves issue.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED T. WILDE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., member of H.M. Indian Council, died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1819, the third son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., by Marianne, his wife, eldest daughter of William Norris, M.D., and was thus brother of Lord Penzance, the late Judge of the Probate and Divorce Court, and nephew of Thomas, first Lord Truro, Lord High Chancellor. Sir Alfred was educated at Winchester, and entered the service of the East India Company, in the 19th Madras Native Infantry, in 1838. He served in numerous actions in the campaigns in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, afterwards in the Punjab, and during the Indian Mutiny, including the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow. In 1868 he commanded a field force of 10,000 in an expedition against the Black Mountain. He frequently received the thanks of the Governor-General and the military authorities of India. In 1869 and 1870 he was Military Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and in 1876 became a member of the Council in India. He was made a C.S.I. in 1866, a K.C.B. in 1869, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. Sir Alfred married, in 1866, Ellen Margaret, third daughter of Colonel Greene, C.B., R.E.

MR. LOWRY BALFOUR.

Lowry Vesey Townley Balfour, Esq., Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick and a member of the Viceregal household, died on the 12th inst., in his fifty-ninth year. He was youngest son of the late Blayney Townley-Balfour, Esq.,

of Townley Hall, in the county of Louth, M.P., by Lady Florence, his wife, daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen. Mr. Lowry Balfour held for many years an appointment in the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin Castle, and was nominated Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick in 1853. As such, he acted at the memorable installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1868, and on various other occasions. He has died unmarried. In the *Obituary* of this week are included two of the most important officers of the illustrious Order of Ireland.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Mary Cox, on the 6th inst., at Ladbroke-grove, Kensington Park-gardens, in her ninety-seventh year.

Johnson Phillott, Esq., late of Hereford, formerly of Bath, on the 5th inst., aged ninety-four.

James Morrison, Esq., J.P., on the 8th inst., at Jesmond Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged seventy-two.

Captain Marcus Worsley, R.N., of Cliff House, Torrington, Yorkshire, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-three.

James Lushington Wildman-Lushington, Esq., of Norton Court, Kent, on the 1st inst., at Norton Court, aged fifty-two.

Colonel James Davidson, on the 2nd inst., at Smeinton Manor House, Nottingham.

Rev. John Trollope, M.A., for thirty-four years Rector of Crowmarsh, on the 5th inst., in his seventy-eighth year.

Major George Frederick Gosling, Staff Officer of Pensioners, late 102nd Foot, on the 3rd inst.

G. W. H. Schenley, Esq., formerly of the Rifle Brigade (95th), on the 31st ult., in his seventy-ninth year. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

The Rev. George Fitzroy Kelly, M.A., LL.D., for thirty-four years Vicar of Pembroke Dock, South Wales, on the 25th ult., aged seventy-eight.

Capel Cure, Esq., of Blake Hall, Essex, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1830, on the 1st inst., at 51, Grosvenor-street, in his eighty-first year.

Caroline, Lady Beckett, widow of Sir Thomas Beckett, third Baronet (to whom she was married in 1825), and daughter of Joseph Beckett, Esq., of Barnsley, on the 22nd ult., at Somerby, in the county of Lincoln.

Eliza, Mrs. Bythsea, widow of the Rev. Henry Frederick Bythsea, Rector of Nettleton, Wilts, and only daughter of the late General Meredith, on the 4th inst., at Bath, in her ninety-second year.

The Rev. William J. J. Drury, M.A., British Chaplain and Hon. Chaplain to His Majesty the late King of the Belgians, on the 7th inst., at Brussels, aged eighty-six, surviving his wife only nineteen days.

Ann Jane, widow of John Salusbury Davenport, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., of Dundum, Canada, on the 26th ult., at Westmoreland-road, Bayswater.

Major Charles Hill Uniacke, Scots' Greys, on the 30th ult. He was eldest son of Richard John Uniacke, Judge of the Supreme Court in British America, nephew of Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, Chief Justice of the Canadas, and grandson of Richard J. Uniacke, H.M. Attorney-General for Nova Scotia.

Rev. Henry Mowbray Northcote, M.A., of Temple Hill, East Budleigh, Rector of Monk, Okehampton, Devon, on the 6th inst. at Malaga. He was brother to the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Francis Syngé, Esq., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1844, on the 19th ult., at Glanmore Castle, in the county of Wicklow, in his sixtieth year. He was grandson of Francis Syngé, Esq., of Glanmore, who was fifth son of the Rev. Edward Syngé, D.D., of Syngéfield, King's County, and grandson of Nicholas Syngé, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe.

Reginald John Corbet, Esq., on Dec. 22 last, on board the P. and O. steamer Tanjore, just after embarking at Colombo. He was the third son of the late Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, second Baronet, by Richel, his wife, eldest daughter of Colonel J. Hill, of Hardwicke, and sister of Rowland, second Viscount Hill. He married the Baroness Maltzin, and leaves one son.

Mary, Lady Isham, widow of Sir Justinian Isham, eighth Baronet, of Lampport, in the county of Northampton (who died April, 1845), and eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Close, of Drumbaragher, and Elm Park, in the county of Armagh, on the 26th ult., at Lampport Hall, in her ninetieth year. She was mother of Sir Charles Edmund Isham, the present Baronet.

Frances Mary, widow of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, M.P., on the 26th ult., aged ninety. She was only child of the Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, and granddaughter of Thomas Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton, in the same county. She was married Jan. 1, 1808, and had five sons and three daughters. Her eldest surviving son is the present Admiral Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor. Her husband, the late Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, the well-known M.P. for Lambeth, was uncle to the Poet Laureate.

The Admiral Rous life-boat, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution from the Victoria Club subscription—raised as a memorial of the late Admiral Rous—has been placed on its station at Withernsea, on the coast of Yorkshire.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointments to the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the said order—Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said order—Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq., Commandant of the North Division of the Cape of Good Hope Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, and Governor's Agent and Chief Magistrate for the Territory of Basutoland; and Francis Clare Ford, Esq., her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Karlsruhe and Darmstadt, and lately her Majesty's Agent before the Fisheries Commission held at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A Soldiers' Institute, at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, was opened on the 6th inst. by General Hayshe, C.B., in the absence of his Excellency General Foley, C.B., the Governor of the island. A number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Colonel L'Estrange, Commanding R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Wadeson, V.O., Commanding 75th Regiment, the Rector of St. Peter Port, and the Rev. P. S. Dobrée, Garrison Chaplain, sat down amongst the military to a social tea, after which the place was declared formally opened. It is connected with the Church of England Temperance Society, and comprises a large room with two billiard tables, chess and draught boards, &c., refreshment-rooms, and library and reading-room. Smoking is allowed anywhere on the premises, and no charge is made except for refreshments and a small fee for the use of the tables. Thus, Guernsey, already popular as a military station, has added another to its many attractions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J H W.—Please refer to our solution of No. 1769 again. After the moves 1. B to K 2nd, P to B 5th (if White continues with 2. B takes Q R P), Black's answer is 2. K to K 2nd, and 3. K to K 3rd.

W A S (Tunbridge).—Problem No. 1772 cannot be solved in the way you propose.

CLUB ATHLETES (Athens).—Your solution of Problem No. 1768 is correct, but it comes a day after the fair. We shall be glad if, in future, you will forward solutions within three weeks of the date of publication of the problem solved.

D M (Jewish Chess Club).—The news is somewhat stale now, but we shall be glad to hear from you in respect of future matches.

H BURNHAM (Berlin).—Correct, as usual, but too late for acknowledgment in the usual place. See answer to Club Athenians.

E B (Leipzig).—You are mistaken in supposing that the White Queen is useless in Problem No. 1770, and your proposed solution without the aid of that piece will not hold water. After the moves 1. B takes R, Q to K 2nd; 2. R to B square, suppose Black plays 2. P takes R, queening, how do you mate on the third move?

J T (Eton).—The problem shall have early attention.

J L (Queen's Coll.).—You have overlooked that Black can play 2. P to Q R 4th unless the White Kt is played to R 5th on the first move of the solution.

Memo (10, King-street, Thetford) will be glad to play a game by correspondence.

T T (Edinburgh).—If you will favour us with your name and address the problem shall have early publication.

P S S (Chelsea).—We note the correction of your problem. The position is a very good one, and when we are satisfied of its accuracy it shall have early publication.

W G (Whitby).—Many thanks for your letter. Please examine the following variation:—1. Kt takes P, K to B 5th (best); 2. Kt to Q 3rd, 3. B takes P, &c.

F E K (Bayswater).—If after the moves 1. B to K 8th, Q to Q B sq, 2. R takes R, Black should play 2. Q to Q sq, White's answer is 3. Q takes B, mate! White's rejoinder to 1. Q to Q 2nd is 2. R takes Q, and mates next move. In the variation 1. B to K 8th, R takes R, 2. R to K B sq, should Black play 2. P takes R, queening, White mates by 3. Q takes B, the Black Rook being pinned.

Sissa (Warwick).—The answer to 1. B takes Q P is 2. Q takes B (ch), R takes Q; 3. R takes B, mate.

PROBLEMS received from J E A and T T.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1770 received from Bosworth and L S D.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1771 received from Belvedere, Jane N (Utrecht), S Soyas, Cora and Eloy, A Wood, C J Gresham, T Leathes, and J E A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1772 received from J Thorsby, Cant, Eastochus, Copiaino, W Leeson, D F St, W H Wilds, J Sowden, J de Honstern, F H Warner, Bosworth, L S D, Monkridge, J L K, Hereward, R D Skuse, P Le Page, G Malcolm, N Powell, J F Spiers, R T King, M Rees, P Hampton, E Esmonde, T R J, N H, Robin Gray, H Stansfield, G Reeves, N Brock, F G V, R W Robson, F Cornell, Paul's Root, S and B, L G A, S Threlfall, J Lyndford, A Mackenzie, G Wright, W C Dutton, T W Hope, Solus, M Rawlings, St J E, G Fowbrooke, C R E, Leonora and Leop, D Leslie, W Alston, L Burnett, J Williams, T Edgar, B R Stone, Only Jones, Simplex, W Lee, R Roughhead, W Nelson, Harrobian, Americaine, S Western, A R G, Black Knight, Triton, Con, Mechanic, H Burgher, L S R, J Wontone, H Webb, Tippet, L of Truro, G E A, Domino, J S W, S Senior, W M R, R M (Ventnor), H Lawson, B Parkinson, A Elmaker, S Adams, J Wilson, R Stenhouse, B Champneys, N Brock, W Pettit, C Blythe, J W Cooper, T Greenbank, J Barnes, B H B, W J A, O Johnson, and E Lewis.

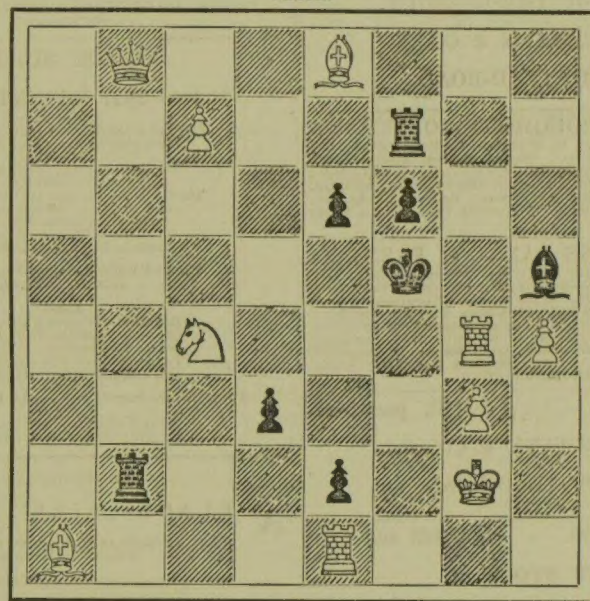
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1771.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to R 5th	P to Q B 6th	3. Kt to B 4th	P to R 4th
2. B to K 3rd	P to R 3rd	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM No. 1774.

By F. C. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

A Game played recently at Bath between Mr. E. Thorold and the Rev. Professor WATTS.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. R takes B	B takes P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Kt to B 2nd	R takes R
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. P takes B	P to K R 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	21. P to Q R 3rd	
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt		
7. P to Q 4th			

This ingenious variation is the invention of Mr. Thorold, by whom it is frequently played, and, on the whole, successfully. The usual and probably safer move is B to Q 4th (ch).

7. B takes P P to Q 4th
8. B takes P P takes P

Professor Watts is of opinion that this move should lead to a speedy collapse of the attack if followed by K to Kt 3rd upon being checked, afterwards posting the B at K Kt 2nd.

9. B to B 4th (ch) K to Kt 3rd
10. Castles B to Kt 2nd
11. P to Q B 3rd Q takes R P

This Pawn might have become dangerous, and Black is right in capturing it while he can do so without loss of time.

12. P to K Kt 3rd K to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q 2nd Q to K B 3rd
14. B to K 5th Kt to B 3rd

An oversight, of course; B to K 4th would have made all safe.

15. B takes Kt B takes B
16. Kt takes P R to K B sq
17. Q to Q 3rd B to K B 4th

This sacrifice of two pieces for the Rook and Pawn was Black's best resource. Had he played 17. K to Kt 2nd, then follows—

18. Kt takes B R takes Kt
and White resigned.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A lively specimen of the Evans' Gambit, in which Mr. W. N. POTTER yields the odds of a Knight to a strong Amateur.

(Evans' Gambit.—Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes B	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes P	Q to B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	16. Kt to K 5th	Kt to B 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	17. Kt takes K B P	Q takes P
5. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	18. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	19. Q to R 3rd	P to B 4th
7. B to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
9. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th		
10. K P takes P	Kt takes P (Q 3rd)		
11. R to K sq (ch)	Kt to K 2nd		
12. Q to R 4th (ch)	P to Q B 3rd		
13. B takes Kt	Q takes B		

The winning move. Black has now no resource.

20. Kt to Kt 4th Resigns.
(dis. ch)

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match between the Excelsior and Railway Clearing-House Chess Clubs was played on Saturday last. Each club was represented by eight players, and the contest resulted in a victory for the Railway amateurs, with a score of nine games won to one lost and two draws.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 11, 1876) of Lieutenant-General Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, V.C., K.C.B., late of No. 40, Eaton-square, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Lord Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy and Lord Hatherton, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, the Duke of Northumberland, to be placed either in Syon House or Alnwick Castle, and kept as heirlooms, the picture of Catesby, the conspirator, said to be by Porbus; all his works in or upon Oriental languages; his military books; the straight sword he used at Inkerman, with the words "Espérance en Dieu" engraved on the blade, and his Victoria Cross and other decorations, except the Bath, which is to be returned to her Majesty; to his nephew the Hon. Algernon Charles Littleton his house in Eaton-square, with the stables, furniture, and effects; to his nephew Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy, £20,000; to his sister Lady Louisa Percy an annuity of £400 for life; and there are several other legacies and annuities and liberal gifts to his servants. The residue of his property the testator leaves upon trust for his brother, Lord Joceline William Percy, for life, and then to his said brother's son, George Algernon Percy.

The will (dated April 21, 1870) of the Right Hon. Louise Denise Adele, Baroness Graves, late of Gravesend House, Torpoint, Cornwall, who died on Nov. 27 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by the Hon. Miss Jane Adele Graves, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £1500. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate to her two daughters, Jane Adele and Louisa Eleanor.

The will and six codicils (dated May 23 and June 19, 1872, May 22 and June 7, 1873, Oct. 7, 1874, July 24, 1875, and March 26, 1877) of Lady Catherine Julia Harcourt, one of the three daughters and coheirs of the late Earl of Liverpool, late of Buxted House, Uckfield, Sussex, who died on Dec. 5 last, were proved on the 23rd ult. by her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Vernon Harcourt, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, Ryde, £1000; to the Sussex County Hospital, £1000; to the Albion Home, Brighton, £500; and there are several legacies to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and the official trustees of charitable funds for certain churches, schools, and almshouses in which she was interested; upon trust for her sister, the Viscountess Milton, and her children by her present husband, Mr. Foljambe, £35,000 Consols; upon trust for her sister, Lady Louisa Harriett Cotes and her children, £35,000 Consols. The Buxted property she devises upon trust for her niece, the Hon. Mary Selina Charlotte Portman, for life, with remainder to her said niece's eldest son other than the one who will succeed to the Portman estates. All her diamonds the testatrix gives to her said niece, the Hon. Mrs. Portman. There are many other legacies and annuities; and the remainder of her property she leaves to her husband.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1877) of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of Castle Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and Broomwood, Surrey, was proved in the Principal Registry on the 11th inst. by his two sons, Sir Charles John Forbes, Bart., and George Stewart Forbes, Esq., and by Horace B. T. Farquhar, Esq., and R. P. Davies, Esq., the four executors. The testator died Nov. 2 last; he was senior member of the firms of Forbes, Forbes, and Co., of London, and Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay. The whole real estate in Scotland, of large extent and value, descends to the present Baronet as heir, who takes, as legatee, the Bombay service of plate, the whole of the personal estate in Scotland, and the freehold residence in Queen's-gate-terrace. Mr. G. S. Forbes has a legacy of £25,000, and the testator's stock in the firm of Forbes, Forbes, and Co., and the leasehold house in Eaton-place West, and stables. Lady Forbes, for whom considerable provision was made, died shortly before the testator. The Broomwood Estate, Surrey, is directed to be sold: one moiety of the proceeds is settled on the present Baronet, the other moiety is given to Mr. G. S. Forbes absolutely. Legacies of £100 each are given to the executors. The residuary real and personal estate in England is to be divided between the present Baronet and his brother, in the proportions of two thirds and one third. The English personalty is sworn under £80,000. Sir Charles also left considerable property in India, given to the present Baronet under an Indian will. The value of the real and personal estate in England, Scotland, and India exceeds £250,000.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 15, 1870, and Nov. 27, 1875) of Mr. Robert Holland, late of Stanmore House, Great Stanmore, who died on Dec. 26 last, were proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Ellen Julia Holland, the widow, and John Robert Holland, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, for life, two pictures by Ary Scheffer, Saint Augustin and Saint Monica, and on her death to the National Gallery; the portrait of Charles Green, the aeronaut, by Hollins, engraved by Payne, is also left to his wife for life, and then to the National Portrait Gallery; to his wife he leaves £10,000, his properties in Devon and at Cannes, the lease of his town residence in Upper Berkeley-street with all the furniture and effects in any of his residences; and there are some other bequests, including £20,000 to his nephew John Robert Holland, and £10,000 to his nephew Edmund William Holland. The rest of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her decease the Great Stanmore property is devised to his said nephew, John Robert Holland; £5000 each is given to his nieces, the daughters of his brother Edmund; and the residue is to be divided between his nephews, the sons of his said brother Edmund.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1872) of Mr. Joseph Mortleman Easty, late of Wellesley House, Wellesley-road, Croydon, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Alfred Easty, the son; John Easty, the brother; Job Ashton, and Frederick Thomas Edridge, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Susan Easty, £500 and upon trust for her for life £10,000, and a few other legacies. The rest of his property, real and personal, is left upon trust for his four children—Joseph Henry, Alfred, Elizabeth Sara, and Mary Anne—who may be living at the time of his decease, and the children of such of them who may be then dead.

The will (dated Oct. 26, 1866) of the Rev. George Arkwright, late of Pencombe Rectory, Hereford, who died on Oct. 4 last at Northumberland House, Stoke Newington, was proved by the Rev. Edwyn Arkwright, the brother, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The name of Mr. Frederick Dimsdale has been struck off the roll by order of the Judges of the Common Pleas. He was convicted of forgery last month, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Last week there came to hand at Liverpool 4945 quarters of fresh American beef, 987 carcasses of mutton, 106 dead pigs, 599 tubs of fresh butter, and forty-five saddles of venison. There were again no arrivals of live cattle.

BENSON'S WATCHES. Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Royal Family, and by Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Russia. Old Bond-street and (Steam Factory) Ludgate-hill, London.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and Jewellery. Illustrated, sent post-free each for two stamps. Watches sent safe by post. Benson's new work, "Time and Time-Tellers," 2s. 6d.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from £4 4s.; Gold, from £6 6s. Price-Lists sent free.—88, Cornhill; 220, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES. In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—65, Cheapside, London. Good Chains at manufacturers' prices. F.O.D. to John Bennett. BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES. GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, Limited, request the attention of Purchasers to their PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which, being manufactured on the Premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

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Patent Lever Watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. 18 18 0
Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
Lists of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free. The Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

E. DENT & CO., 61, Strand, and 34 (Within), Royal Exchange, London, Manufacturers of CHRONOMETER WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. (Catalogues free), to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns. Makers of the Great Westminster Clock and the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

OROID GOLD WATCHES, 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s. Exact time-keepers; fashioned after the most approved styles, in every variety. Opinions of the Press and Illustrated Price-Lists free.—C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ONE-SHILLING MOIST COLOUR BOX, containing Ten Colours and Three Brushes. Undiluted pigments. Box in japanned tin. LECHERTER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street; and local Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

FOR ARMS AND CREST, send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London. Travelling Dressing Bags, Silver and Plated Fittings, 6s. to £50. Polished Brass Writing Sets, of antique and special designs. Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to £20.
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VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

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BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable, 2s. 6d. to 40s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

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PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is the Best for the

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